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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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Who Owns the Bonds That Escape Taxes?

Fake Headline of 'Catholic Worker' Misleads the American Workingman

Paper Bears Catholic Name But Advocates Neutral Compromise With Communism

Readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE should peruse the accompanying article, reprinted from the June issue of The Catholic Worker, and see if by any stretch of the imagination "Rome gives its approval to the C. I. O." or "scores the A. F. of L."

In the same June issue of The Catholic Worker, in the fifth column on page one, is this astounding headline:

"Idea of 'Living Family Wage' Unknown Here."

"Pope's Demands Observed in Europe, Ignored by America."

The article does not substantiate in a single instance the caption that the idea of a living family wage is unknown here.

Living Wage Idea Not New

The trouble in America is not that the idea is not known. The idea has been preached over the radio since 1930. It has been preached to the largest mass meetings ever assembled in the name of social justice. It has been disseminated through units of the National Union for Social Justice. It has been carried into the sixteen principles of the National Union, to which some eight million American citizens over 21 years of age at one time announced their adherence. The doctrine has been carried in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE for two years.

For **The Catholic Worker** to write that the idea is unknown here is simply poor reporting.

In view of these misleading and false headlines, it is well to warn our readers on certain phases of the work of **The Catholic Worker.**

The name is a great name, which should have its appeal to thousands of the gainfully employed in America who seek

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Claim That C. I. O. Has "Approval of Rome" Is Not Borne Out by Item It Captions

The following article, headline and all, is reprinted from the June issue of **The Catholic Worker:**

C. I. O. GETS APPROVAL BY ROME

"Vatican City Paper Praises Progressive Policy; Scores A. F. of L.

(The following is a translation by Stephen Johnson of an article appearing in "Il Osservatore Romano," semi-official organ of Pope Pius XI at Vatican City, Rome. It should be of special interest to those who are trying to discredit the C. I. O.)

"The old and new order of things have come to terms since the Supreme Court declared the "Wagner Act" constitutional. Old constitutional conservatives, feeling mortally threatened, have accepted this progressive legislation and refused to stage a knock out, finish fight with a victorious President.

"From the economic-social viewpoint, the event has no less importance.

Old in Europe

"But the "Wagner Act" goes further; it endorses union organization, seals the principle of acceptance of a unionism that may well become a decisive factor in every sphere of American Social evolution. Indeed the base of the "Wagner Act" is that the giver of work may no longer refuse to bargain collectively with the representatives of labor, nor discharge a worker because of his union affiliation. These principles which now seem old in European social life, and which syndicalism has profoundly affected, have remained foreign to the American economic Liberal mentality, which is as conservative and traditionalist as when the country was still in its pioneer days.

"The legislative success of the principle of union representation parallels the practical build up of unions. Such growth has its origin from an internal split. As a matter of fact the old American Federation of Labor is increasingly yielding ground to the Committee of Industrial Organization which is a branch that has cut itself off from the old Federation. The workers of late years had shown that they

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THE LAST AMERICAN

—Brown Photo

Is this to be our last Fourth of July?

We have watched the Bill of Rights evaporate and the nation's spending power placed in the hands of a president; we are concerned with the distribution of wealth rather than its creation; we have seen an attempt to emasculate the Supreme Court; a responsible Congress of the people's representatives has become a yes-man's club; we have seen Washington's "no foreign entanglements" scoffed and derided—

Who knows but by 1940 some lonely and courageous American will betake himself to a midland forest retreat and there in secret raise aloft the flag that was the Stars and Stripes of America, symbolizing by that heroic action the spirit of those who fashioned our flag and our Constitution.

No, the future of America is by no means so hopeless. The "last American" is numbered by millions. The spirit of America is not dead. Nor is this the last Fourth of July.

$60-Billions Secretly Held Take Big Toll

As a Fourth of July contribution to the state of the nation, SOCIAL JUSTICE suggests to the people's official servants in Washington — the administration and its treasury department—that $60-billion of interest-bearing government bonds offer an untouched source of tax revenue. It is followed by the further suggestion that **the rank and file of taxpayers, who pay the interest on this huge obligation, have a right to know who the owners of the bonds are.**

There are outstanding more than $36,000,000,000 of federal interest bearing bonds; $20,000,000,000 in local bonds and $2,500,000,000 in state bonds—$58,500,000,000 total, all tax exempt.

Poor Pay Taxes On This Wealth

These obligations are held mostly by the large banks and a comparatively few individuals.

Our people, already being crushed under excessive and impossible taxes, have been taxed many billions of dollars additional to pay interest to the comparatively few who own these bonds, many of the bond holders in turn pay little or no taxes.

Our budget has not been balanced in more than eight years and our federal debt continues to rise each year at an alarming rate.

Are not our people who are debtors, entitled to know and would it not be advisable that the Congress know who these creditors, the bond holders, are?

This information would certainly be helpful to the Congress and is necessary to adopting a sound financial and monetary policy.

Why Not List The Bond Owners

Therefore, would it not be advisable to require all individuals, partnerships and companies owning government bonds to file a report of their holdings as of June 1, 1937. These bonds are numbered but

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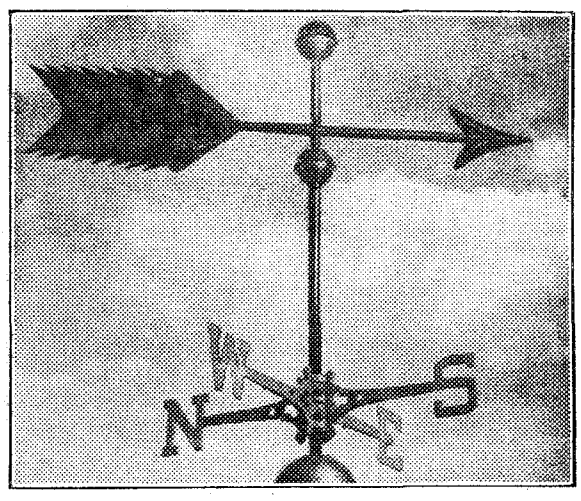

THE INDICATOR

Home Ownership Must Have the Right-of-Way

IN THESE days when governments are attempting all kinds of social reforms, and neglecting all kinds of economic reforms, it is well for us to point out a few thoughts relative to Social Justice Council activities in the matter of home owning.

Communism, or any other kind of radicalism, will never gain a permanent foothold in America if we become a nation of home owners.

A wise nation thinks first of the security of its home owners. In fact it makes home ownership easy of attainment.

* * *

Consider for a moment the difficulties confronting the prospective home owner in your community and in our nation.

1. A young couple start out in life with dreams about roses around their door and babies upon their floor. They invest their life savings of $1,000 in a home which sells to them for $6,000.

* * *

2. It is stipulated that this young couple will pay $50 per month towards liquidating the balance of the $5,000 which they owe. This $50 includes taxes, insurance, principal and interest.

* * *

3. Bear in mind they are paying taxes on a $6,000 property which they do not own. The same goes for the insurance.

* * *

4. Supposing the husband earns $50 a week: Everything goes along smoothly until inevitable sickness or inevitable unemployment stops the income of the wage earner. The young couple find themselves behind the eight ball of an impossible situation. The corporation which sells them the home actually gambles on the inevitability of sickness or of unemployment. The corporation always wins because they are betting on a thousand to one shot.

* * *

5. When the wage income ceases, then the $1,000 investment which the young couple made in the home is subject to confiscation. Their dreams, including their roses and sometimes their babies, are converted into nightmares, thorns and birth control.

6. The young wage earner wonders if he will lose his life's savings invested in his home. Eventually he recognizes that he has been victimized. This realization comes at the end of the first fiscal year when he is confronted with a $120 tax bill and when he figures out that **$300 of his payments did not go towards the home ownership but went at the rate of 6 per cent usury into the pockets of the finance company.** Be it repeated that he is paying interest and taxes on a home which he does not own.

* * *

7. Then the young husband wonders why he, without income, is assessed taxes, when many of the privileged bond-holding residents of his city are tax free. He also wonders why Wall Street gamblers can borrow money at 1 per cent while he is assessed 6 per cent on the safest investment in the world.

* * *

8. Slowly but surely the young couple grow to hate the system that imposes such injustices upon them. If Christianity does not show him a way out, then he grasps for a straw. If that straw happens to be Communism, he clings to it, feeling that anything is better than the system which robs him of his home.

* * *

9. SOCIAL JUSTICE is anxious to know how many homes in your community are privately owned by the occupants. The ratio in Detroit, for example, is 13 to 1—13-renters for 1 home owner. That gives one of the best arguments why all private property should be collectivized. It affects only 1 out of 14 family heads because the other 13 already are in the throes of collectivization.

And we hope **to talk Communism out of existence!** Alas!

* * *

WHAT is the remedy?

Through the right of petition, Social Justice Councils hope to correct this basic social injustice.

By petition we mean that a given percentage of the citizens in any state can sign a petition and have it placed upon the state election ballot. When election day comes around the people will vote either to pass or to reject the petition just the same as they vote for a Democrat or a Republican. If a majority of the people vote for the passage of the petition law, it becomes law over the heads of the legislators. In this way there can be established a state bank, for example, whose function it will be to lend home owners money at 1½ per cent.

* * *

In this way a great load will be removed from the backs of our prospective home owners. Young people will be encouraged to buy homes.

* * *

Instead of a tax and an interest charge of $420 on a $6,000 home, a young couple will learn that Social Justice Councils have cut their first year's carrying charges to $75! In this way Social Justice Councils can save $345 a year to every young couple buying a home and to every middle aged couple now in that process. This will mean that Social Justice Councils are setting out to obtain for the prospective home owner a raise of $345 a year in his salary. This will mean a better distribution of wealth. Instead of fighting for a 3 cent or 5 cent hourly wage increase and paying no heed to the usurers, this will mean that approximately 18 cents an hour raise in pay will be given to every man engaged in purchasing a home.

* * *

DID the C. I. O. ever contemplate such a high raise?

Did the C. I. O. ever think of attacking the injustice of the usurers from this angle?

If 5-million prospective home owners in America each could be saved $345 per year, this would mean a raise in pay to the working masses of $1¾-billion every year, even under our present system of low wages.

* * *

This huge sum of money turned loose in the purchasing of commodities will create employment for millions of our unemployed.

Social Justice Councils, therefore are encouraged to organize quietly, efficiently and without benefit of politicians as we begin in many states to bring about this needed reform, independent of the national federal government and independently of the politicians.

* * *

Remove the obstacles which prevent widespread home owning; multiply the opportunities for reasonable home owning and we will make America safe from the doctrines of Moscow.

Charles E. Coughlin

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Notify Father Coughlin of New Social Justice Councils

Definite news as to the number of Social Justice Councils and where they are established must necessarily be withheld for two or three weeks.

In this issue let us set down a few statements relative to organizing Social Justice Councils, their purpose and their relationship to the National Union.

1. The National Union for Social Justice, in one sense, is more active than ever. However, it is totally disengaged from politics.

2. The members of the National Union are necessarily limited to the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. The purpose of this limitation is to avoid legal entanglements which resulted insofar as eight or nine million persons were members of the National Union last year and insofar as the president of the corporation became legally responsible in many instances for all the actions related to the Corrupt Practices Act performed in the name of the National Union by these eight or nine million members.

That was an impossible situation because some local unit in Iowa or Ohio or Massachusetts, for example, would succeed in going off at a tangent in the name of its local officers with the result that they entangled Father Coughlin, the president of the corporation, under the Corrupt Practices Act.

Assure Responsible Council Leadership

Only those intimately associated with Father Coughlin have the faintest appreciation of the countless cases which he was forced to settle following last November 7, and as a result of the unsound, thoughtless and sometimes malicious actions of local units and congressional districts which were legally affiliated to the National Union.

Hence it is necessary to limit the actual legal membership of the National Union.

Social Justice Councils are the grown-up sons and daughters of the National Union. They will be legally responsible for themselves while at the same time they will retain their affiliation to the National Union.

Insofar as N. U. S. J. officers in some cases gained control of local units and of congressional district assemblies, either because they were glib of tongue or because they possessed "pushability," that must not be allowed to occur again.

Hence any officers in Social Justice Councils now extant must be regarded as temporary until they are personally and directly approved by Father Coughlin through the national co-ordinator. This is done for the protection of the members of the Social Justice Councils and will prevent these members from following incompetent leaders.

Each State To Have Program

No officers can be approved merely by their writing a letter to Father Coughlin and asking for approval. They will be approved only after they will have been interviewed, scrutinized and tested personally by the national co-ordinator.

Social Justice Councils may be many in number in any given state in the Union. All the Social Justice Councils in Ohio, for example, will have a common state program. These Ohio councils have a state program to establish a state bank which will lend money at 1½ per cent interest to home owners; to establish a decent system of taxation; to establish a one-house form of state government instead of the two unnecessary houses composed of legislature and senate.

Another state may have a different program for its Social Justice Councils — a program dealing with matters more pressing to the residents of that state.

But in every instance a program will be established upon the sixteen point program which will govern all the activities of all the Social Justice Councils in all the states of the Union.

Membership Bars Politicians

How will this program be reduced to action? The answer is brief: Citizens who believe in the divinity of Christ and in the doctrine that "whatsoever we do unto the least of His little ones we do unto Him" may form a Social Justice Council. Politicians may not become members of a Social Justice Council. Persons who work for politicians, even as clerks, stenographers, etc., may not belong to Social Justice Councils.

This rule must be held sacred simply because, in some states, Social Justice Councils are about to set out to liquidate a great number of politicians. For example, there is one state where there are upwards of 80 counties. The Social Justice Councils recognize that the county government and the city government in this state overlap. The Social Justice Councils are about to bring about a governmental reform by which the counties will be greatly reduced in number and by which no county or no city shall overlap in its government activities. In this way a great saving will be brought to the taxpayers. But, unfortunately, many well-intentioned politicians will have their heads cut off by this axe and naturally they will do all in their power to oppose it.

Social Justice Councils will not be interested in any way whatsoever in indorsing or supporting any politician for any office whatsoever. As individuals, a member of a Social Justice Council may have his preference. But as an official member of a Social Justice Council he must forego all preference.

Favor Use Of Petition Method

How will Social Justice Councils achieve their ends and reduce to practice their reforms?

That answer is simple: By the method of petition it is permitted for a given number of citizens in a city or county or state to sign a petition to the effect that a certain piece of legislation be placed upon the city, county or the state ballot thereby affording all the citizens an opportunity to vote for its acceptance or its rejection. Social Justice Councils, therefore, will be interested in getting petitions signed and placed upon the ballot. **In this way we will afford all the citizens a chance to vote for decent legislation, independent of what political power happens to be elected.**

In this way good Democrats, good Republicans and good anything else can become members of Social Justice Councils as long as they are good believers in social justice.

In this way we will offend neither Democrats nor Republicans.

The national co-ordinators (one of whom already has been appointed by Father Coughlin) will be limited in number. It will be their duty to appoint, possibly, a state moderator for a whole state and local moderators to regulate the destinies of existing Social Justice Councils.

Co-ordinators To Name Moderators

This state moderator, or local moderator, will not be appointed until the national co-ordinators are positive that these men or women are capable, skilled, honest, faithful and pledged to support social justice at all costs.

Quality not quantity must be uppermost in our minds in establishing Social Justice Councils.

There will be a membership fee which will be paid directly to the local officers.

Not everyone seeking admission will be admitted even though he is divorced from all politicians.

The reason for this decision is obvious when it is evident that official petitions, which later on must be signed by the citizens at large, cannot be intrusted to incompetent hands.

Moreover, when the time comes to circulate petitions, the members of a Social Justice Council who will act as a circulator must carry with him, or her, a letter that will be notarized and signed by the state moderator or a national co-ordinator to prevent false circulators issuing false petitions and to prevent enemies from writing bogus names upon the petitions which would invalidate them.

Notify Office Of New Council

Meanwhile, form your Social Justice Councils with your temporary officers. If these officers prove themselves, they will be approved by the national co-ordinator.

In the meantime let those persons who establish Social Justice Councils communicate directly with Father Coughlin telling him that a Social Justice Council has been established.

Within a few weeks it will be possible for the national co-ordinator to assemble all the Social Justice Councils in any given community and establish them formally.

In the pages of SOCIAL JUSTICE we are beginning to give a definite and correct break-down of all the social reforms proposed by Popes Leo XIII and Pius XI.

In these pages alone will news be carried of Social Justice Councils and their activities.

Thus, it is important to see that the circulation of SOCITL JUSTICE is increased and that all members of all Social Justice Councils become subscribers in order to keep up with the trend of our activities.

It is obvious that the predictions made by Father Coughlin for the past two years are being fulfilled. It is further obvious that the only way to save Christianity and America is not by holding fast to modern capitalism nor by compromising as the New Deal is doing with Communism.

Social justice is the only way out.

Social Justice Presents

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We See by the Papers

"Kerensky At Lansing"

From the Chicago Tribune:

"The similarity between Governor Murphy's position and that of Kerensky on the eve of the Bolshevik coup d'etat grows more striking from day to day. He is the prisoner of his allies. He does not dare oppose them. They are threatening the constitutional government of Michigan and he is as unable to resist them as if he were physically their prisoner. The official government of Michigan is only a de jure government. The real, the de facto government of the state is in the hands of Homer Martin and his C. I. O. army.

"The decent, law abiding citizens of Michigan must have found the day's news from Russia more than ordinarily interesting, showing, as it does, what lies ahead of them. There, eight of the highest officers in the Russian army are facing a secret trial for treason. The nature of the charges is obscure, but the meaning of the incident for us in this country is clear enough.

"At the end of the road upon which Michigan is now moving lies a government so intolerable that even its most trusted servants and principal beneficiaries plot with foreign powers to overthrow it. That is the explanation which assumes the charges against these officers to be well founded. The other explanation assumes that the charges are fabricated. This explanation, if accepted, leads to the conclusion that at the end of the road upon which Michigan is moving lies a remorseless absolutism maintained by terror."

Seek Owners of Tax Free Bond Racket

(Continued from Page 1)

mostly non-registered and can be transferred without disclosing ownership. Therefore, such a resolution should require:

(a) The ownership prior to the date the resolution is passed.

(b) That not only individuals, partnerships and companies file report of their bond holdings but all corporations, domestic, foreign or hide-out companies must file a bonafide list of their stockholders and thus disclose the true ownership of the bonds.

(c) That a penalty or forfeiture be imposed against the persons or bonds in event of any owner not reporting or making an untrue or fraudulent report.

Why should the richest and most powerful country in the history of the world, with the largest natural resources and with more than half the gold of the world continue to issue billions of dollars of bonds, tax exempt and otherwise, taxing the masses for the benefit of a few, when they could issue a real basic non-interest bearing currency which is so vitally needed?

It is simple mathematics if such a financial and monetary policy is continued it will end in national disaster.

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

Irresponsibility

THE labor crisis in Johnstown, Pa., was precipitated by the threat of an invasion of 40,000 of John L. Lewis' United Miners into the city from surrounding territory.

What they would have done, or what they will do whenever they invade Johnstown is anybody's guess. Governor Earle evidently thought that they would disturb the public peace and precipitate violence and bloodshed.

The miners' avowed purpose was to support the striking workers of the Republic Steel plant in their efforts to close that plant, forcing thousands of men out of work, for the sole purpose of obtaining a signed contract with the management.

Industrial leaders have refused to sign contracts with C. I. O. affiliates on the ground that the C. I. O. was an irresponsible party and that a contract is valueless and futile unless both contracting parties are responsible at least to the courts and the laws of state and nation.

C. I. O. can issue its blatant and threatening statements about oppression of labor and appeal to the president and governors to avert bloodshed every time their steam-roller tactics are even momentarily arrested—**but C. I. O. cannot deny the proven record of its irresponsibility.**

Following the sit-down scourge which terrorized and visited depression-pangs upon Detroit, a contract was signed by General Motors which was agreeable to the leaders of the U. A. W.

That contract has since been broken more than a hundred times by strikes and other stoppages of production which visited hardship and loss not only on the corporation and its stockholders but upon thousands of workers as well as merchants, farmers and others whose very subsistence depends upon the motor industry.

Such breach of contract is indefensible—the strongest proof of which is the failure of any recognized C. I. O. leader even to try to defend it.

Terrorism

ANOTHER essential aspect of C. I. O., which is giving organized labor a bad reputation with more and more people, was demonstrated at Johnstown.

That is the mobilization of outsiders to raid cities where the organized C. I. O.-sters are in the minority.

This is a form of terrorism to which the American people have never been accustomed and with which they have utterly no sympathy.

It smacks too much of the strategy whereby a couple of hundred thousands of revolutionists deployed themselves throughout the major cities of Russia and, although a small minority, took over the government of two hundred millions of people!

When the mass invasion of Monroe, Mich., was planned and announced, the citizens of Monroe were so terrorized, in spite of the presence of the state troops, that they refused to leave their homes and appear on the streets during the time the army of invasion held its war-dance on the outskirts of the city.

The same terrorizing by the mobile battalions of C. I. O. is in progress in two of the steel producing centers of the state of Ohio.

At any moment actual civil war may break out on any one of the many labor fronts, and the lives of thousands of citizens, men, women and children, may be imperiled.

The American people are beginning to realize that they have been enduring this national scourge, not that men may be paid better wages, not that men may enjoy better working conditions, not that the unemployed, now living on the taxpayers, may be restored to productive employment—**but that John Lewis may control every job in the nation** through the closed shop and levy a new and heavy tax on every laboring man through the check-off.

More and more Americans, formerly friends of organized labor, are beginning to realize that not only is the end not worth the means—but that the end is something for every democratically-minded person to fight against.

Reaction

IT IS most significant to note that all the nation's present ills, which strike terror into the hearts of every thinking person, have come upon it since the "great mandate" was delivered by a blandly confiding electorate on November 3.

Labor's problems were greater and more conducive to revolt all during the first Roosevelt administration than they have been since November 3.

If there has ever been a time when American labor would have been justified in flaming into resentful rebellion against all restraint, it was in the dark and distressful days of 1930-31-32. But then, labor suffered in patience and placed its hope for better, more peaceful times in national leadership under constitutional law and order.

Has the leadership in which labor trusted betrayed labor? If it has not, why should industrial war break out **just when the nation was getting back on its feet** (as said the leader of the New Deal **throughout his 1936 campaign)?**

There was more to John Lewis' challenge to the President that he repay his campaign debt to the C. I. O. than the average trusting voter realizes.

There was more to the President's silence in the face of the law-defying sit-down strike than has yet been revealed to any of us.

In other words, the irresponsible, terrorizing, law-and-court-defying C. I. O. has only "just begun to fight." The nation's labor troubles are only just beginning.

There is only one man who can turn the tide, immediately, back to law and order—back to the confidence that is the foundation of business and prosperity—back to respect for government of the people.

That is the President. Will he say the word that will restore the government to all the people?

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

GOVERNOR EARLE of Pennsylvania, New Deal henchman and "buddie" of John L. Lewis, stated the other day that President Roosevelt will run again in 1940.

The governor did not make a sensationally new announcement, as this ambition of the over-weening potentate of the new era has been common knowledge for many weeks to "those in the know"—including the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

The real significance of the statement made by the playboy governor of Pennsylvania is that it is definitely a trial balloon sent up from the New Deal camp to test how the winds of public opinion are blowing.

That President Roosevelt wants to be perennially president, there are more than a myriad of reasons to believe.

That he will use every wile and strategem of an adroit political mind to bring about his perpetuation as president, it would be absurd to doubt.

That the campaign to shatter the precedent set, in the best interests of the republic, by George Washington is now well under way, is demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt by the Earle "balloonatics."

Governor Earle is so definitely on the inside of the New Deal councils that his statement can be accepted as official and confirmed "by the throne."

No one, of course, takes the statement of Earle as having any particular significance; it represents merely the wish-longings of the rabid partisan of a dynastically-driven politician faction.

As a matter of fact, the Earle statement comes at a time when the nation is perhaps evenly divided in its support of the chief executive — with almost everyone apprehensive of what the next three years are going to bring.

The boldness of Governor Earle is certain to cast the weight of public opinion against the president.

There are a large number of people in the nation who believed enthusiastically in the President until the very moment when he asked for power to appoint a Supreme Court that would carry out his wishes.

These people were shocked and stunned by the President's demand, unprecedented as it was in its disrespect for our established traditions and in its revelation of a towering personal ambition on the part of the prophet of the new order.

The third term bid, coming from one of the best known

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The Pope Speaks Officially . . .

Questions on the Social Justice Encyclicals Answered in His Holiness' Own Words

By FATHER COUGHLIN

Christians, both Catholics and Protestants, have complained to us, first, that the language of Pope Pius XI's encyclical on the "Reconstruction of the Social Order" is too difficult to follow in its English translation. Secondly, that too many writers and speakers have conflicting views on the interpretation of "Quadragesimo Anno."

Hence SOCIAL JUSTICE has decided to print "Quadragesimo Anno," in the direct words of His Holiness, in the form of questions and answers.

Week by week this entire encyclical will be unfolded, one chapter at a time, in unmistakable language that can be understood by every high school child.

I repeat, that it will be in the form of questions and answers. I will compose the questions. His Holiness' words will be used for the answers.

Once and for all the dispute will end as to what His Holiness did teach and did not teach on the problems of social justice.

It will be advantageous for the readers of this article to save it, and all following articles, and to encourage their neighbors, Catholics and Protestants, (totally independent of nationality) to obtain regularly a copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

All answers to the questions on this page are taken from the direct words of His Holiness, Pope Pius XI.

CHAPTER I

Introduction to Quadragesimo Anno

This first chapter necessarily will be more or less introductory. In the subsequent chapters the entire teaching of Pius XI on the social question will be detailed.

(Pius XI speaks of Leo XIII's contribution.)

1. When did Pius XI publish this encyclical?

May 15, 1931, exactly 40 years after Leo XIII wrote his "Rerum Novarum" (May 15, 1891).

2. Why did Leo write "Rerum Novarum"?

It laid down for all mankind unerring rules for the right solution of the difficult problem of human solidarity, called the social question.

3. Why did Leo think this should be done?

New economic methods (modern capitalism) and new development of industry (mass productionism) had sprung into being in almost all civilized nations, and had made such headway that human society appeared more and more to be divided into two opposing classes.

4. As far back as 1891 which two classes did Leo recognize as being opponents because of this modern capitalism and mass productionism?

The first class, small in number, enjoyed practically all the comforts so plentifully supplied by modern inventions. The second class, comprising the immense multitude of workingmen, was made up of those who, oppressed by dire poverty, struggled in vain to escape from the straits which encompassed them.

5. Was this state of things satisfactory to the wealthy, namely, the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few and the multiplication of poverty on the backs of the masses?

Yes. This was quite satisfactory to the wealthy. They looked upon it as the consequence of inevitable and natural economic laws. Thus the wealthy were content to abandon to charity the full care of relieving the unfortunate as if charity could make amends for the open violation of justice.

6. Did rulers, including kings, presidents and congresses, sanction this injustice?

Yes. This violation of justice was not merely tolerated but sanctioned at times by legislators. (Instead of curing the injustices, they campaigned for community chests and for relief bills.)

7. Did the second class—the millions of workingmen—meekly accept this unjust condition?

The working classes, victims of these harsh conditions, submitted to them with extreme reluctance, but they became more and more unwilling to bear the galling yoke.

8. What did the working classes do about it?

Some workingmen, carried away by the heat of evil advice, went so far as to seek the disruption of the whole social fabric. Others, whom a solid Christian training restrained from such misguided excesses, convinced themselves that there was much in all this that needed a radical reform.

9. Was this opinion shared by Catholics, priests and laymen?

Yes. Many had already devoted themselves to relieving the undeserved misery of the laboring classes. Moreover, they could not persuade themselves that such an unjust distinction in the distribution of temporal goods was in harmony with the designs of an all-wise Creator.

10. What did these priests and laymen do about it?

They did two things: (1) They sought a remedy against the lamentable disorder already existing and (2) a firm barrier against worse dangers to come. But these men found themselves repelled as dangerous innovators. Sometimes they were opposed by their fellow workers in the same cause who held views different from theirs. Thus they did not know which way to turn.

11. Was a definite way to turn pointed out by any one in authority?

Yes. The eyes of all turned towards the Chair of Peter. In unprecedented numbers students, employers, workingmen and clergy begged with one voice that a safe road be pointed out to them. Thus, on May 15, 1891, the long desired message was given to the world. The Venerable Pontiff, Leo XIII, taught mankind a new approach to social problems.

12. In general, what did the "Rerum Novarum" do?

In this document Leo XIII, grieving for the misery and wretchedness pressing unjustly on such a large proportion of mankind, boldly took into his own hands the question of workingmen who were surrendered, isolated and helpless, to the hardheartedness of employers and to the greed of unchecked competition.

13. Did Leo XIII become a radical in the sense that he taught wrong principles?

No. He sought help neither from Liberalism nor Socialism. Liberalism had already shown its utter inability to find a right solution for the social question. Socialism would have exposed human society to still graver dangers by offering a remedy much more disastrous than the evil it designed to cure.

14. If a radical change, however, was necessary was Leo XIII a radical in the true and proper sense of the word?

Yes. He approached the subject, deeply conscious that he was the chief guardian of religion and the chief dispenser of all that closely appertains to it.

15. Is the social economic question a religious question?

Yes. For the question at issue was one to which no solution could be found apart from the intervention of religion and of the church.

16. Upon what did Leo XIII base his principles for reconstructing the social order?

He based his doctrine solely upon the unchanging principles drawn from right reason and divine revelation.

17. In general, how does Pius XI say that Leo XIII divided his book known as "Rerum Novarum" which we in America call the magna charta of the laboring class?

(1) Leo indicated and proclaimed with confidence the relative rights and mutual duties of the rich and of the poor.

(2) The relationship between capital and labor.

(3) The part that was to be taken by the Church.

(4) The part what was to be taken by the state and by persons immediately concerned.

18. Have good results followed from the publishing of this book, May 15, 1891?

With particular enthusiasm was Pope Leo's book welcomed by Christion workingmen who felt themselves vindicated and defended by the highest authority on earth, and all other men whose concern it had long been to better the conditions of labor.

19. Was the "Rerum Novarum" received by all the laity and the clergy as it should have been received?

No. Some minds were not a little disturbed as a result of the noble and exalted teachings of Leo XIII. These teachings were regarded as novel to worldly ears. They were looked upon with suspicion by some. Even Catholics disparaged them. To others they gave offense.

20. Why did so many Catholics, laity and clergy and non-Catholics refuse to accept and preach the "Rerum Novarum"?

This book boldly attacked and overthrew the idols of Liberalism. It swept away inveterate prejudices. It was so far and so unexpectedly in advance of its time that the slow of heart ridiculed the study of the new social philosophy. The timid feared to scale its lofty heights. Others, while expressing their admiration for this message, regarded it as a Utopian ideal desirable rather than attainable in practice.

Next week, Pius XI will answer our questions on the second chapter of this series which deals with his own book called "Quadragesimo Anno"—"On the Reconstruction of the Social Order."

A limited number of back copies of this edition will be available. Be sure that your friends and neighbors obtain their regular copy of next week's edition because back copies of it will not be available.

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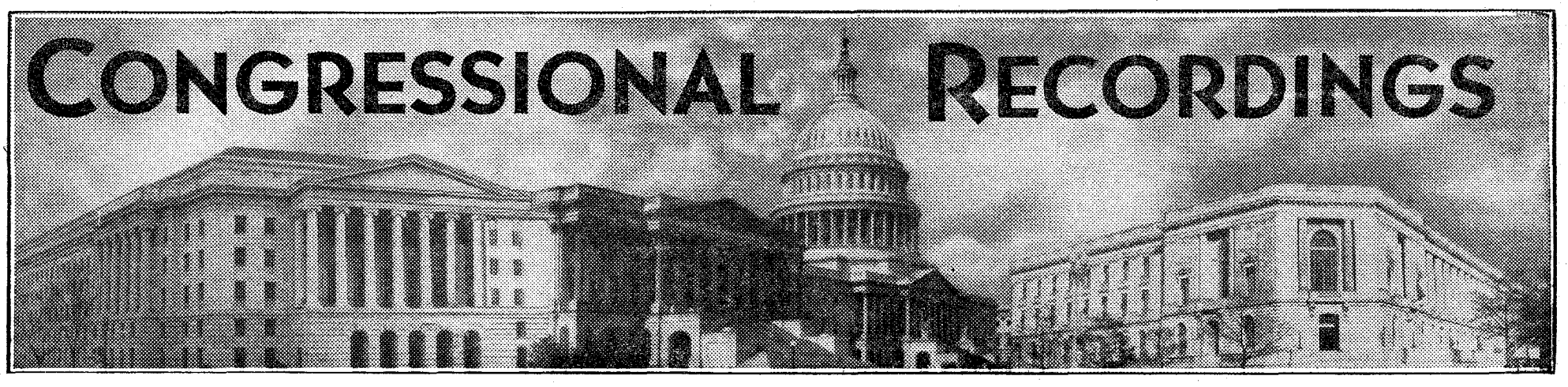

Contracts Not In Wagner Act

By Hon. Arthur P. Lamneck
Representative from Ohio

Since 1930 the federal government has been compelled to spend $20-billion in an attempt to restore prosperity and to provide jobs for those American citizens who, through no fault of their own, were thrown out of employment. Great progress had been made, business was recovering, until there was thrust upon it the present epidemic of strikes. This recovery is now seriously threatened by the drive of labor to secure more than their just and sensible rights. This drive is based solely upon the ambition of a small group of men who are trying to impose their will to organize upon employers and their fellow employes alike, regardless of their wishes in the matter.

No workingman who will strike **without a just and sufficient cause** is a patriotic American citizen.

The only law, except the natural law of force, compulsion, upon which the C. I. O. relies for authority in its present demands, is the Wagner Act. Does this act by its language impose an obligation upon employers to actually make contracts agreeing to its terms? It does not; it is absolutely silent on this point and in this regard.

The steel companies object to signing a contract because they are absolutely convinced from their long experience in dealing with labor that the signing of the first contract marks the first step in future demands for more burdensome contracts, finally **ending in a demand for a contract embodying the closed shop and the check-off. If this comes, they say, God help the steel industry; I say, God help this country!**

Leaders of Both Parties Plead For Less Government Spending

Individualism and Thrift Are Not Yet Things Of The Past

By Hon. Bertrand H. Snell
Representative from New York

(Republican Party Leader of the House)

The United States debt on June 15 amounts to $36,633,907,802, the largest amount in the history of the nation, and about $20,500,000,000 more than the low point in 1930.

On June 15, with only half a month of the fiscal year remaining, the current deficit is slightly more than $2,900,000,000. This deficit is practically twice what the administration predicted it would be and it is amazingly near the amount of $3-billion that it will probably be on July 1.

Another surprising thing which caused me more or less consternation, is a news item purported to be given out by Mordecai Ezekiel, one of the most trusted, economic advisers of this administration. It is headed: "Too Much Thrift Contributes to Depression." He is quoted as saying:

"In times of prosperity too much of the nation's income is devoted to savings and too little to spending on current consumption."

It is regrettable if the time has come in America when the people should be advised by high authorities in the administration that **the day of saving to take care of yourself and your family in their old age is at an end.** Honest-thinking, hard-working people of this country do not believe in that policy.

In the same paper is another statement, attributed to Secretary Wallace, one of the closest advisers of the administration. This article is headed: "Individual Gone." Asserts Secretary Wallace, **"It is the day of mass welfare—never mind tradition."**

It is pretty sad when a high dignitary of the government states to young men assembled here in Washington that the day of individual thrift is gone and that we are preparing to be a mass organization.

The aim of the present adminstration, as shown by its various statements and acts, has been the direct purpose of regimenting the people of the United States and putting into effect here a planned economy, and eventually it would be easy to sovietize this great country of ours.

Prosperity Is Time to Restore Credit and Put House in Order

By Hon. Joseph T. Robinson
Senator from Arkansas

(Democratic Party Leader of the Senate)

Gentlemen may laugh about a $36-billion debt hanging over the Treasury of the United States if they wish to, but with all my refined and expanded sense of humor, I find it impossible to laugh about such a thing.

There was a time when our armies came out of the bloodiest and most cruel war that was ever waged on this earth to find a debt far below the amount the government now owes, and we worried about it then. But now nobody seems to worry about the debt.

We spend and we spend and we spend, and there are some who vote for all appropriations and against all taxes. I do not name anyone. The point is that we cannot go on forever doing it.

I do not say that even a $36½-billion debt, taking into consideration all the circumstances, endangers the credit of the United States; but I do say that in the time of prosperity we ought to begin to put our house in order.

What would happen if another depression, such as that which began in 1929 or 1930, and whch has continued until recently, should strike the people of the United States and their affairs next year or the year following? **What if our revenues from incomes should fall off? What if the sources of taxation available for the United States should dry up to an extent, as they did dry up in 1930 and in the years which immediately followed that year?** We would find ourselves in a situation which would be terrible. As representatives of the whole people expressing full appreciation for the liberality of the government, we owe an obligation to the government, **to those who live now and those who will come after, to make provision for the needy living, for those who cannot get along without assistance;** but we also owe the generations to come a measure of duty **to safeguard them against an unreasonable and an excessive burden which may bring back upon them the sorrows, the travails, and the woes we have so recently experienced.**

Make Heaven for Alien Immigrants Harder to Reach

By Hon. Robert E. Reynolds
Senator from North Carolina

There are millions of aliens now living in the United States who earn their sustenance here, who are protected by our laws, and who enjoy our liberties and yet are so indifferent to the privileges accorded to them that they are unwilling to assume the slight obligations which citizenship in the United States imposes on the individual man and woman.

The foreign born population of the United States have shipped abroad 1-billion American dollars during the period in which we wallowed through a great depression. A billion dollars shipped abroad to support people in foreign lands to whom we owe no obligation whatsoever.

In the past four years there have been 20,000 alien criminals in this country who could not be reached by our existing deportation statutes. Why should we maintain thousands upon thousands of aliens who are insane, aliens who are physically defective, aliens who are morally undesirable, to pollute the breeding stock of our people?

If anyone tells you that America is not the alien's heaven, or that the alien is not trying to reach this heaven, you can tell him this:

The State Department estimates that through the enforcement of regulations designed to exclude aliens liable to become a public charge, 1-million aliens were not admitted to the United States and were not added to the ranks of our unemployed between October 1, 1930, and June 30, 1936. These regulations which are constantly under assault by the foreign bloc in the United States, **must be crystalized into law, and into law which cannot be evaded by those charged with its enforcement.**

Fascism Not Needed

By Hon. Samuel B. Pettengill
Representative from Indiana

What would Samuel Gompers say about the present labor situation? What will labor say when the sequence of events in America brings to them the same result that it brought in Italy—in Germany?

Some laboring men support this movement under the belief that public officials now in power are their "friends." Can they count on the immortality of public officials, or their constant "friendship"? Can they count on keeping their "friends" in office?

Capital has diverted to itself an undue share of the wealth; wealth has become too concentrated, too unjustly distributed. **But there are democratic ways to solve this problem without going Fascist.**

The state should be kept from controlling labor, or labor from controlling the state. The state should be the **impartial** umpire.

What Secretary Should Have Done to Help Labor

Mr. DICKSTEIN of New York: The gentleman has said that the Secretary of Labor is behind (Gov.) Murphy. **What is there that the Secretary of Labor should do to stop these strikes that she did not do?**

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan: In the first place **she could have kept her mouth shut** and not questioned the legality of the sit-down strike. (Applause.) In the second place, **she could have stated,** as could the President, **that this thing is unlawful.** She could have called upon the President to enforce the statutes of the United States **to prevent interference with the United States mails.** She could have shown how the stopping of these factories and the stopping of production **was a burden on interstate commerce,** a subject we have heard so much about. She could have called attention to the fact that throwing hundreds of thousands of men out of employment, depriving them of millions of dollars in wages, but **increased the relief burden.**

Mr. DICKSTEIN: Right there, to clear that question up, she is the only Secretary of Labor trying to enforce the laws of this Congress.

Mr. HOFFMAN: I told the gentleman what she could do. She has a mouth; she can talk. She could use it to call on Sloan and the General Motors officials when she wanted to interfere, when she wanted to prevent business going on.

Why did armed men invade Flint? They invaded Michigan because they knew they would receive the support of Murphy and the approval of the Secretary of Labor and of the President.

Not long ago, a little group of six or seven men, encouraged by the acts of the governor and of the President, drove from Munising, Mich., some 75 miles to Newberry and demanded that the lumber mill close. The workers had no grievances; they refused to leave their places of employment. The Munising men promised to return the following day. They did return, some 75 strong, again demanded that the local workers leave the plant, and when they refused, they set upon John Sands, a C. I. O. member who desired to continue at his work, and sent him to the hospital with broken ribs.

The LaFollette Civil Liberties committee has not yet found time to go to the aid or lend its moral support to the Munising wreckers.

Devote Debt-Default Day To Keeping-Out-of-War

Hon. Harold Knutson
Representative from Minnesota

For the fifth consecutive time all the debtor nations of Europe, save Finland, have today defaulted on their payments to the American government in the aggregate sum of $205-million which should be an insignificant item for such rich countries as Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, each one of whom is spending **several times that amount for every year in preparing for the next war.** The total amount now in default is about $1,526,000,000 which the American taxpayer has had to dig up out of his own jeans.

June 15 is now known as "default day," but in order to spare the feelings of our debtors, who tell us they would pay if they could, I suggest that we change the name from "default day" to "keep-out-of-war day." Have June 15 set aside as a legal holiday to give the American people an opportunity to reflect upon how they were played for suckers back in 1917, when we very foolishly went to Europe to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the allies under the hallucination that we were going to make the world safe for democracy.

No war can be waged for long without the American market to draw upon. That being the case, we should pass a neutrality law which would place an absolute **embargo on all shipments from this country in time of war.** If we had had such a law back in 1914, I doubt that the World war would have broken out. **Certainly it would have been of short duration.**

There are those who will talk about **the freedom of the seas,** and the rights of our ships to sail the seven seas. **We also have freedom of the streets when a riot is going on.** However, none but the foolhardy would stand upon his rights at such a time unless it be in defense of law and order.

Let us on each default day dedicate ourselves anew to the principle that **we will not again allow ourselves to be duped by Europe.** Let us think only in terms of America, for **in that direction lies eternal**

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America Needs New Declaration

Financial Toryism Replaces Political Domination of The Tories of '76

By FATHER COUGHLIN

Washington and Jefferson had courage to demand their God-given social rights. Have we the courage to do likewise in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence which we teach to our children in school, but which we fail to employ as a guide in our economic life?

Are we satisfied to pattern our practices after Thomas Jefferson who wrote the immortal Declaration of Independence or have we grown so lily-livered that we dare not voice our resentment?

To paraphrase that immortal document of the Declaration of Independence: "It is our duty, out of a decent respect to the opinions of mankind, to declare the causes which impel us to separate from the financial monarchs of this world. When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce us under absolute despotism, it is our right, it is our duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for our future security."

If you have read the Declaration of Independence, you will remember, in general, the twenty-seven indictments of political Toryism which it contained.

In its American spirit, therefore, let us submit our facts to a candid world, against the Rothschilds of Europe, the Morgans and the Baruchs of America, against the financial Tories who dominate us.

Thus, in deadly parallel to the points expressed by the Father of American Democracy, I submit the following twenty-seven indictments against the Federal Reserve Banks, against the plutocrats whose policies have reduced us, in this land of plenty, to a state of poverty:

1. They have refused to permit Congress to coin money and regulate the value thereof.

2. They have kept banking in private hands, alloting both money and credit at will to their friends.

3. They have promoted the growth of giant corporations to the extent that 200 of the 300,000 corporate entities in America possess $61-billion out of the $165-billion total corporate assets.

4. They have loaned abroad in private loans over $8-billion of our people's money, leaving worthless securities in lieu thereof.

5. They drove America into the World War, to secure the credit of the British Empire, at the consequent cost of thousands of lives and $40-billion to the taxpayers of the United States.

6. They have secured the loans of over $11-billion of public monies to foreign nations, now wholly in default.

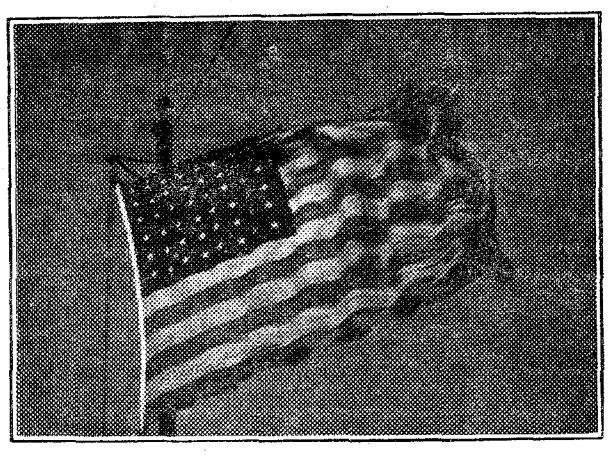
7. They have so promoted foreign trade by inducing the sale of American goods abroad in exchange for foreign goods, that we have imported at an estimated loss of $22-billion, since the beginning of this century.

8. They have prompted, as far back as the Civil War, the system of National Banks which permitted the banker to obtain interest on his investments as well as paper currency for his capital.

9. They have floated foreign and worthless issues of German bonds and South American bonds in this nation, robbing the people of our surplus, to meet their inordinate demands for interest and commission.

10. They have promoted wildcat issues of stocks and bonds of domestic corporations.

11. They have dominated the Treasury of the United States and dictated its policies.



12. They have placed their representatives before the people for selection in the highest places of preferment.

13. They have covered the country with false and lying propaganda, prostituted the press and invaded the schools, with their campaign for so-called sound money.

14. They have sent their lobbyists to Washington, against the interests of the people and for the protection of their selfish interest.

15. They have induced the government of the United States to refuse to issue adequate currency, but rather to issue interest bearing bonds, in exchange for book credits issued by the banks, over-subscribing each issue till now the national debt is reaching the all-time high of $36-billion financed largely by banks which never had a full billion of actual currency in their vaults.

16. They have accepted as deposits the savings of the people and issued in credit ten times the amount of currency in the counterfeit, fiction money of credit.

17. They have sent their salesmen into municipalities and all forms of local governments with the offer of loans for public works in order to secure a supply of tax-exempt securities for their wealthier customers.

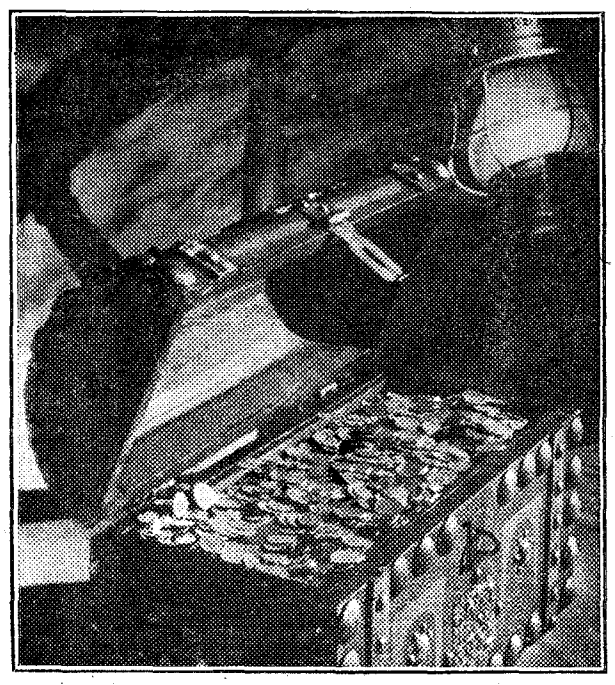
18. They have opposed every effort to reform taxation and placed the burden on all classes of people and on all forms of wealth.

19. They have financed rebellions in friendly nations in order to take over the very governments themselves.

20. They have financed wars for the profit on war and induced armament races for the profits on armaments and munitions.

21. They have expanded credit periodically and taken the profit on rising markets only to sell securities before a pre-ordained period of deflation. They have called loans, caused a wide contraction of credit, destroyed values and purchased or confiscated property at bankrupt prices.

22. They have destroyed the opportunity



—Pictures by Ewing Galloway.

27 Indictments Against Financial Slavery Imposed Upon 'Free' America

of America becoming the financial and foreign exchange market of the world and have induced even the Treasury of the United States to buy and sell in London.

23. They have filled the vaults of little banks with worthless securities and caused endless bank failures in the nation.

24. They have opposed the economic welfare of the farmer, played the game of the city against the rural community, the manufacturer against the industrial laborer, and the foreigner against the American citizen.

25. They have pitted large industry against small industry, denying credit to the 97 per cent of our manufacturers who employ less than 250 men each and concentrating credit with large industry, thus adversely affecting 48.1 per cent of all the wage earners of the nation.

26. They have, through their political manipulator, Baruch, induced this government to establish the N. R. A. as a device of letting industries write their own codes, which means that the power and resources of big industry have dominated the codes.

27. In the Executive Department of our present administration, they have seated their "Council of 52"—representatives of the largest corporations in America, for the purpose of actually framing the laws through the Department of Commerce; and in the Legislative Department they have appeared in the guise of associations—the American Bankers, the Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers Association—opposing every salutary law contemplated for the public economic welfare.

In short, they have manipulated the wealth of the nation and the very State itself, which, rather than ruling in kindly majesty, has become their tool in concentrating wealth and power and domination in the hands of the few.

In the spirit of Thomas Jefferson, in league with those patriots who had any part in the signing of the Declaration of Independence, I stand behind these assertions in the name of liberty, in the name of humanity. Jefferson's twenty-seven points of grievance against the person of King George III cried out in that bygone day for redress no louder than do those grievances cry to the Father of Justice for remedy and relief!

As our forefathers proved that George III was the real subversive element in the civilization of that day, so do I point out twenty-seven specific truths that the imperialism of Wall Street is the true subversive movement in America today. In that early day, when we battled for our political independence, we found our beloved Washington ragged and starved on the hillside of Valley Forge while the English Howe and his imperialistic treasury lived in arrogance and luxury in the City of Philadelphia.

If there ever flare the fires of red revolt in this harrassed nation of ours, let the international bankers—the Baruchs and the Rothschilds, the Kuhn-Loebs and the Morgans—remember 1776. In that day, it was the tyranny of a King George which kindled the flames. History will but repeat itself if the protestations of 80-millions of peace-loving citizens are unheeded.

It is just as logical to expect a Caesar to unshackle the chains of the galley slaves, it is just as logical to expect a feudal baron to distribute his far-flung acres to his serfs, it is just as logical to expect a George III to bestow political liberty to the exploited colonists as it is for us to expect the Rothschilds, the Morgans, the Baruchs to give up without a struggle the financial domination which they possess — the financial domination which, like a wall, obstructs our progress; the financial domination which creates want in the midst of plenty.

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C.I.O.'s Controlling Actors From Communist Ranks; Honor Roll Includes Lewis

ONE HUNDRED and sixty-one years ago, in Philadelphia, was adopted a declaration whose import has never ceased to trouble those who would destroy its provisions.

Certain unalienable rights of **Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness were declared to be the endowment of "all" men.** The government of what later became the United States was that day instituted in order to secure for its citizens those very rights.

Today, 161 years after that famous declaration, the most important of those rights is gradually being taken from the class which comprises a great portion of our national population—our workers.

In order to live, the workingman must have a job. If he is entitled to live—which right man's natural reason asserts and the Declaration of Independence reasserts—**he is entitled to his job. No man or organization is permitted to tamper with this natural right by taking from a man the livelihood which his employer wants to give him and he wants to accept.**

It is the duty of government under this immortal Declaration of Independence to prevent any interference with, and to abolish those forces which would destroy, this natural right of man.

The time is again approaching when America will be obliged to declare itself. This time against the un-American forces which already have declared their independence of all government-established law and authority — against the tyranny which by a single (authorized or unauthorized) signal can compel hundreds of thousands of men with families to **give up their work and their income for an indefinite time without any corresponding remuneration.**

The labor union movement has been taken over by the C. I. O.,

SOCIAL JUSTICE is indebted to United States Representative Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan for the factual information herein taken from the Congressional Record of June 1, 1937, pages 6752-57.

which carries the American flag in its demonstrations, although many of its key organizers pledge allegiance to none but a red flag.

John L. Lewis, its self-appointed president, is not a card carrying member of the Communist party, but he has so fixed his organization that the guiding, controlling actors are Communists, their methods are those of Communists, and their purpose is control and regimentation of industry.

Senate Document 14 of the 68th Congress, compiled at the direction of John L. Lewis, then president of the United Mine Workers of America, disclosing the attempt by Communists to seize the American labor movement and to destroy our government said:

"Imported revolution is knocking at the door of the United Mine Workers of America and of the American people. The seizure of this union is being attempted as the first step in the realization of a thoroughly organized program of the agencies and forces behind the Communist International at Moscow for the conquest of the American continent. . . .

"Communist groups interlock also with the Communist International and the Red Trade Labor Union International at Moscow, so that the revolutionary movement in America is the direct offspring and agency of the Communist regime in Russia, for the purpose of seizing and possessing themselves of the American continent through the mediumship of revolution inspired and conducted from the stronghold of bolshevism on the other side of the Atlantic."

Today these same groups with like inspiration, acting together, are behind and acting with the C. I. O. in its present war on industry and the American Federation of Labor.

Lewis then named Earl Browder as Foster's right-hand man. Browder, one time general secretary of the Communist party, its candidate for United States president in 1936, so roundly condemned by Lewis, is today an ardent supporter of the C. I. O.

Powers Hapgood, John Brophy, and Adolph Germer, all in that movement were later described by Lewis as:

"Fakirs, repudiated leaders, traitors to the unions, opportunists, and purveyors of every falsehood, slander and deception."

Brophy and Hapgood were described as agents of the Communists and one of them at least, Lewis intimated, was paid direct from Moscow.

Lewis' United Mine Workers Journal, on May 1, 1928, made the statement that the leadership of Brophy, Patrick Toohey, and Hapgood and a few others had been—

"Doing its dirtiest to capture the United Mine Workers and to transform this splendid union into a Communist organization."

Powers Hapgood is now field representative for the C. I. O.

John Brophy, then characterized as a "traitor to the unions, the purveyor of every falsehood, slander and deception," is now directed to **supervise the administration of the C. I. O.**

Adolph Germer, was roundly denounced by Lewis in 1930. For years he was a Socialist agitator. **Today he is an organizer for the C. I. O.,** his work second only to that of Hapgood and Brophy.

Patrick Toohey, a leader in the movement which was "doing its dirtiest to capture the United Mine Workers and transform" it "into a Communist organization," and who is now in charge of Communist activity in Philadelphia, is the man who saved the day for the C. I. O. in the R. C. A. strike in Camden, N. J.

Sidney Hillman, one of the original seven who formed the C. I. O., president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, is one of those who in 1922 organized the Russian-American Industrial corporation to raise a million dollars among the workers of America to bring about the "rehabilitation of Russia." He was active on the I. W. W. defense committee and an honorary president of the Ultra Red National Religion and Labor Foundation.

David Dubinsky, president of the international Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was the man who undertook to raise $100,000 from the American radical unionists for the support of the Communist "red" front in Spain.

Clinton S. Golden, was for several years business manager and field director of Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, N. Y., a school for labor students, prospective organizers, and strike leaders. He was a member of the board of counselors of Commonwealth College, at Mena, Ark., where according to a legislative inquiry in 1935, free love practices prevailed and Communism and atheism were taught.

While Golden and Hillman were directors of the Garland fund, money was allocated from that fund to the Ferrier group whose publication then stated:

"We are anarchists because we see in the state an enemy of liberty and human progress; and we are Communists because we conceive Communism as the most rational and just economic theory yet proposed. . . . As anarchists, we seek the abolition of the state."

This group then said:

"The all-important thing is that industry be controlled at the point of production."

Which is exactly what the C. I. O. accomplished at Flint, Detroit, and other places.

Other C. I. O. organizers and ardent supporters who have been listed as Communists can be named. Among them are:

Alfredo Abillo, a member of the Communist party at South Chicago and a paid Steel Workers' Organizing Committee organizer among Mexicans in that section.

John W. Anderson, a C. I. O. organizer, who was the Communist candidate for Governor of Michigan in 1934.

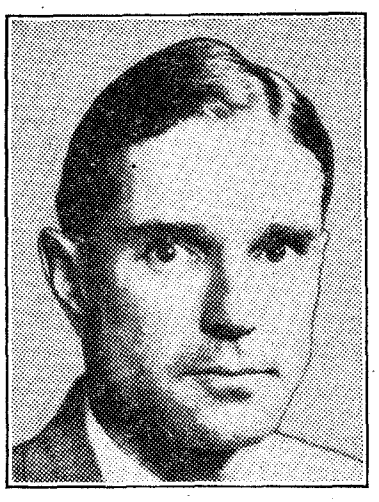
Merlin D. Bishop, graduate and former member of the staff of the Brookwood Labor College, and who is on the payroll as "educational director" for the C. I. O.

Peter Chapa, who for years was a Communist organizer is now a full-time organizer for the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee at Gary.

Ruth Chapa, wife of Peter Chapa, who is paid by the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee (S. W. O. C.) to do missionary work in the homes of Spanish steel workers.

Joe Cook, a member of the Communist party, who is a part-time organizer for the S. W. O. C. in South Chicago.

Margaret Cowl, Communist writer and agitator, who is on the C. I. O. payroll and was active in promoting



HAPGOOD

BROPHY

GERMER

Powers Hapgood, John Brophy, and Adolph Germer, one-time "fakers, traitors to unionism, purveyors of deception, and Communist agents," are now the three top men in the C. I. O. Patrick Toohey, Communist leader in Philadelphia is an aide in C. I. O. strike work, and Sidney Hillman, president of the C. I. O. clothing workers' union, is active in I. W. W. and the Red Labor and Religion organization.

TOOHEY

HILLMAN

Pictures of Stalin, Browder, Brophy, Hillman, and Toohey by Acme; pictures of Hapgood, Germer and Lewis by Wide World.

C. I. O. Uses Comm Control to Regin

Government Declaratio Against La

the women's activities in the s at Flint, Mich.

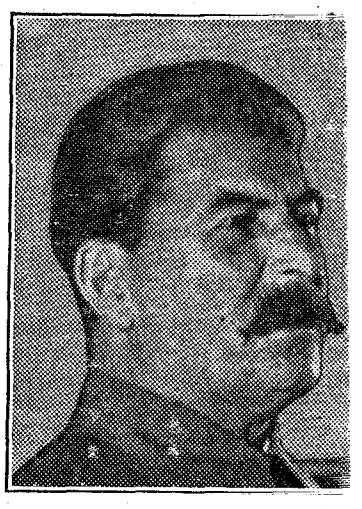
Dave Doran, Pittsburgh dis organizer for the Young Commu League, who is on the S. W. C payroll and who is a close assoc of William Z. Foster, and cor frequently with Phillip Murray, rector of the C. I. O.'s steel or ization drive.

James W. Ford, colored, Com nist candidate for vice presiden 1936. He attended a conferenc Negro leaders, called by Phillip M ray at Pittsburgh on February 6

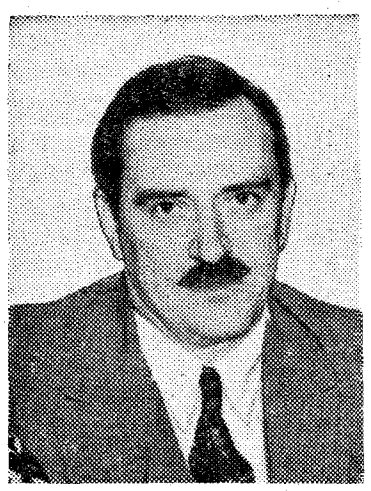
Communist 1937 "Honor R

1. **STALIN—Presented ne Soviet Constitution.**
2. **EARL BROWDER—Figh for Farmer-Labor party.**
3. **LARGO CABALLERO—Pe ple's Front in Spain.**
4. **JOHN L. LEWIS—Heads th C. I. O.**

(Recognition made in Russia)



STALIN



BROWDER

LEWIS

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unist Methods and ent U. S. Industry

Disregarded in Independence by C. I. O.

William K. Gebert, associate of William Z. Foster and member of the central committee of the Communist party, now a C. I. O. organizer, and confers frequently with Phillip Murray.

Paul Glaser, attorney for the section committee of the Communist party, is a full salaried member of the S. W. O. C. staff.

Dave Glormer, reporter for the Communist People's Press, is on the payroll of the S. W. O. C.

Jess Gonzales, Mexican, member of the Communist party and a full-time salaried man on the S. W. O. C. in Pittsburgh.

Francis J. Gorman, president of the United Textile Workers, just recently became a member of the advisory board of Communistic Commonwealth College at Mena, Ark.

Hansen, first name unknown, member of the Communist party at Chicago Heights and a full-time organizer for the S. W. O. C.

Charles Henry, member of the Communist party and part-time organizer for the S. W. O. C. in South Chicago.

Mary Hillyer, leader in the left wing League for Industrial Democracy, who has been assisting Comrade Margaret Cowl, who was active in promoting women's activities in the Flint, Mich. strike.

Clarence Irwin, district organizer for the Communist party and on the S. W. O. C. payroll in Pittsburgh.

Genora Johnson, member of the Socialist party, and leader of the women's brigade at Flint, Mich.

Leo Krzycki, vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, a member of the national executive committee of the Socialist party, and a member of the advisory board of the C. I. O.

Louis Majors, member of the Communist party, and on the payroll of the S. W. O. C. in Pittsburgh.

Homer S. Martin, former Baptist minister who had been a left-wing orator for years, is president of the U. A. W. and Lewis' right-hand man in Michigan.

Leonides McDonald, Negro, Communist leader, on the payroll of the S. W. O. C. at Indiana Harbor.

Mike Ostroski, member of the Communist party, and on the payroll of the S. W. O. C. in Gary, Ind.

Blain Owen, alias Boris Israel and whose real name is **Israel Brestein,** formerly represented Amtorg, the Soviet trading agency on the Pacific, at present is working with William K. Gebert in the Pittsburgh district.

George A. Paterson, member of the Communist party and on the payroll of the S. W. O. C. in South Chicago.

Rose Pesotta, veteran anarchist leader, who was an intimate of **Emma Goldman,** is an active C. I. O. organizer in the rubber and automobile industries.

George Powers, alias **Morris Powers,** former district organizer of the Communist party in South Carolina, is now a district organizer of the S. W. O. C. of the C. I. O. in Pittsburgh at a large salary.

Lee Pressman, another radical lawyer, C. I. O.'s general counsel.

Walter Reuther, Victor Reuther, Roy Reuther, long-time agitators for left-wing causes and now C. I. O. organizers. Victor and Walter are graduates of the Communist Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, N. Y., a training school for black and white agitators.

Eleanor Rye, colored, an organizer for the National Negro Congress, a Communist organization, and on the private payroll of Van A. Bittner, Chicago Regional director of the C. I. O.

John Schmies, former assistant to William Z. Foster and one-time organizer of the Auto Workers' union, a Communist organization, which was active until a few years ago. He is the Detroit representative of the fraternal orders committee, organized by the C. I. O. to line up fraternal organizations.

Tom Shane, member of the Communist party and a full-time C. I. O. organizer on the steel workers' payroll in Pittsburgh.

Tucker P. Smith, president of Brookwood College who writes for the auto workers' C. I. O. organ and who assisted the C. I. O. in founding a training school at Saugatuck, Mich., last summer, for the training of agitators for the sit-down strikes.

Jack Stachel, member of the central committee of the Communist party, who is a director of C. I. O. payroll organizers in Pennsylvania and who wrote the foreword to one of Foster's propaganda pamphlets distributed by C. I. O. organizers.

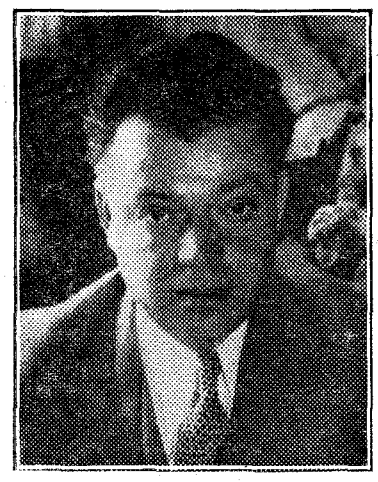
Maurice Sugar, radical lawyer, who was the Communist candidate for the office of recorder's judge in the City of Detroit in 1936, and who is on the payroll of the C. I. O.

Mary Heaton Vorse, well-known Communist author, who has been directing the organization of C. I. O. women's auxiliaries.

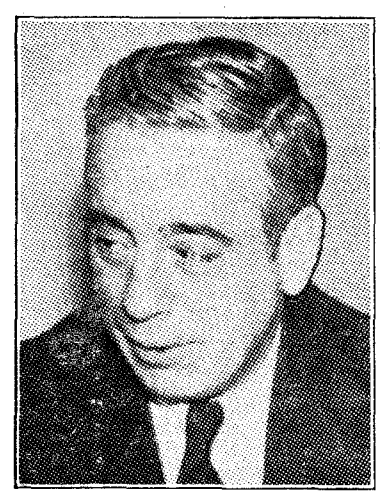
William Weinstone, secretary of of the Michigan district of the Communist party, who has been directing Communist activities in the Flint and Detroit strikes, and who is the author of the pamphlet, The Great Sit-Down Strike.

Proudly displayed in the Moscow Museum of Revolution is a map of the United States, and on that map the City of Detroit is renamed "Lewistown."

GOLDEN



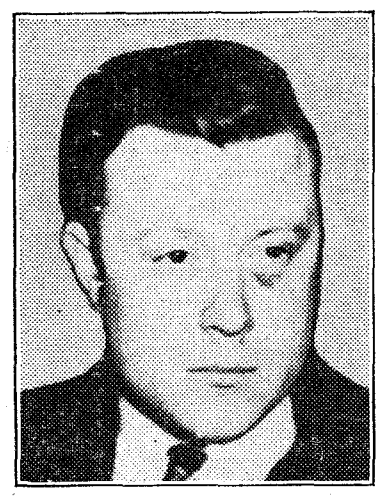
DUBINSKY



GORMAN

KRZYCKI

Eight C. I. O. organizers who are paid regularly with money collected from American workers. Clinton S. Golden, C. I. O. regional director, gave the C. I. O. support to the Workers' Alliance. Dubinsky (Ladies' Garment Workers), Gorman (Textile Workers), and Krzycki (Clothing Workers), are among those who follow Foster's unionization suggestions. Reuther, a Russian graduate, and Frankensteen proudly and admittedly Communist; Sugar, and M. H. Vorse, party members, also draw salaries from American labor.



REUTHER

SUGAR

VORSE

FRANKENSTEEN

Pictures of Gorman, Reuther, Sugar, Vorse and Frankensteen by Acme; pictures of Golden, Dubinsky and Krzycki by Wide World.

Sit-Down Methods Followed Are Those Ordered by Foster, America's No. 1 Communist

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, national chairman of the Communist party in America, outlined the plan and prescribed the methods of procedure for unionizing steel, the methods which have been followed in the C. I. O. drive and strikes.

First: Foster recommended that supporting committees be formed among fraternal organizations. Within a month, Phillip Murray and three full-fledged Communists spoke at a fraternal orders' conference in Pittsburgh. Lewis sent his blessings, and a fraternal orders' committee was formed, with **William K. Gebert,** recently district organizer for the Communist party in Chicago, as its national chairman. This organization took an active part in the Detroit strike.

Second: Foster suggested that support should be extended to the building up of the Workers' Alliance. As everyone knows, the Workers' Alliance as now constituted, is a combination of three "red" organizations, and not long ago, when a state-wide meeting of that organization was held at Harrisburg, Pa., **Clinton Golden,** the C. I. O. regional director, thanked the Alliance for the support it had given and **pledged the support of the C. I. O. to the Alliance.**

Third: Foster suggested that prominent speakers of the National Negro Congress, organized by Communists, should be brought into the steel districts. In February, Phillip Murray met in conference with **James W. Ford,** ranking Negro Communist, candidate for vice president on that ticket; **John P. Davis** of the National Negro Congress, and **Thyra Edwards,** not long returned from Soviet Russia.

Fourth: "The women relatives of the steel workers are a vital factor in the steel industry," said Foster, and directed that they "be organized into ladies' auxiliaries." The C. I. O. immediately adopted the idea.

On the payroll of the C. I. O., into Flint went **Margaret Cowl,** Communist organizer and writer. There were the women's auxiliaries with their red arm bands and red berets, under **Mary Hillyer,** leader in the league for Industrial Democracy and **Mary Heaton Vorse,** Communist author, marched into the streets assisting the pickets and the sit-downers in the factories.

May 26, these women's auxiliaries marched on the Ford plants in Dearborn.

Fifth: The sit-down strikes no more than began when **Foster issued further recommendations dealing with anticipated strike problems.** These were distributed through Communist and C. I. O. channels. One of these recommendations was this:

"Prominent liberals and others should be brought into the strike areas. A national citizens' committee, comprising such liberal strike sympathizers, including educators, writers, artists, should be set up."

Within a few days from New York into Flint and Detroit went the American Civil Liberties Union, and a national citizens' committee to support the strikers was formed.

Sixth: Foster advised:

"Not only should all the strikers be mobilized for picketing, but their women and children as well."

We have been accustomed to picketing by women, but in Flint, children were bedecked with the signs and slogans so characteristic of "red" meetings.

Seventh: Foster recommended "a legal department" and said:

"Here the International Labor Defense can also play a prominent part." Onto the stage and representing the strikers came **Maurice Sugar,** Detroit Representative of the Communist International Labor Defense (I. L. D.)

Eighth: Foster stated:

"Especially vigorous campaigns must be made against all attempts at deportation of foreign born workers. This emphasizes the need to build up the I. L. D. in the strike centers."

Three of the C. I. O. organizers who assisted in taking possession of the Parke-Davis plant at Detroit—**John Dolphin, Solomon Fine,** and **Anthony Probe**—are **aliens who are illegally in the United States.** Anthony Probe is a candidate for vice presidency of the U. A. W. A.

Ninth: Foster, the "red" leader advised:

"When injunctions are issued, the strikers should follow the . . . **policy of ignoring such court orders."**

When Judge Gadola, at Flint, issued injunctions against the continued possession of General Motors plants by the C. I. O. strikers, those injunctions were ignored, and **Gov. Frank Murphy,** executive officer of the state of Michigan, called in the National Guard and prevented the enforcement of those orders.

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"Catholic Worker" Urges Compromise With Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

the guidance of the Church in affairs of the social order.

Name and Methods Draw Following

The obvious religious imprint and the endless repetition of "Catholic," together with the fact that the publication is a member of the Catholic Press Association, brands the paper as most orthodox to the mind of the superficial reader.

Out of the tomb comes a reminder, however, to beware. In November of 1936, the Most Reverend Michael J. Gallagher, late Bishop of Detroit, admittedly one of the keenest minds in the hierarchy of America, read an article in **The Catholic Worker** and commented that, "despite all the reference to the saints, the Popes and the Encyclicals," **its attitude on the Spanish question was "enough to make one wonder if the thing were downright Communism, camouflaged with Catholic paint."**

In the 1936 meeting of the Catholic Press Association the general attitude of the Catholic editors may be summarized as one of wonderment. Nevertheless, most of them believed that perhaps someone had an idea that it was well to take up the militant measures of the Communists and fight fire with fire.

But in the 1937 meeting of the Catholic Press Association, held in Rochester in May, the attitude of the editors and the clergy was entirely different. The repeated pleas of Peter Maurin and William M. Callahan, of the editorial staff of **The Catholic Worker, to "keep a neutral attitude on Spain"** offended the Catholicity of practically every man who attended this convention. That spirit of neutrality and compromise in the minds of most of the delegates might as well have been directed to the ten commandments as to the Spanish issue. Yet hundreds of priests have fallen "hook, line and sinker" for the **Catholic Worker's** program.

Paper Is Sold On Church Rack

The gullibility of the priests is instanced in the very diocese of the late Bishop Gallagher. In the June issue of **The Catholic Worker,** the progress of the "Association of Catholic Trade Unionists" — ACTU—is announced. Listed among the organizers is Mr. Ralph W. Zimmerman, of Pontiac, Michigan.

The story behind that name is this: Mr. Zimmerman is a sincere Catholic layman, a member of St. Vincent de Paul's church in Pontiac, Michigan, and a worker in the factory of the Pontiac Motor Company. He purchased a copy of **The Catholic Worker** in the book rack at St. Vincent de Paul's church some time in April. Upon inquiry he found that the priests at St. Vincent's purchased the copies in bulk for their Catholic book rack and stated that the paper "had the approval of the archdiocesan authorities in New York."

Mr. Zimmerman wired Msgr. Lavalle asking if **The Catholic Worker** publication had episcopal approval. At press time for this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE the good monsignor had not answered the wire.

Zimmerman, then a member of the C. I. O., found an advertisement in the columns of **The Catholic Worker** entitled "the Truth About the C. I. O." Anxious to receive from an authoritative source, as he supposed, the low-down on a John L. Lewis and his Committee on Industrial Organization, he wrote to the paper asking for information on the C. I. O.

Answers Inquiry On C. I. O. Set-Up

The following is a copy of a letter received in reply to his inquiry:

> "I am very sorry—more than that, I am downright disgusted with myself for not answering your letter sooner, especially as it was an unusually good letter and well worth answering on time.
>
> "I am enclosing an article from the August Catholic Worker by Dorothy Day, the editor, about the C. I. O. and some of its leaders. Frankly, I think we are extremely fortunate in having two Catholics of the caliber of Brophy and Murray so important in the high councils of the C. I. O. For the rest, in so far as Communists and self-seekers are leading the fight, it is only the fault of Catholics for not TAKING THE LEAD THEMSELVES (excuse capitals —a mistake).
>
> "Perhaps you have not read any one of the last three issues of the paper, or you would know about our newly-formed Association of Catholic Trade Unionists. Just in case, I am sending under separate cover those issues and I am also enclosing a copy of our provisional constitution and samples of literary activity. It seems to me that this is right down your alley, and that the thing for you to do is start a branch in Pontiac. Don't worry about following the Constitution—it is only to give a rough idea of the sort of inter-union and intra-union organization we have in mind.
>
> "Another thing you should read, if you haven't already, is that article quoted from The Pittsburgh Catholic on page 6, I believe, of our last issue—"HOW NOT TO FIGHT COMMUNISM." That's the story of the C. I. O. in a nut-shell. I also suggest you order a set of the new Social Action Series pamphlets (6 in all at 5 cents apiece) from The Paulist Press, 401 West 59th Street, N. Y. C. There is an especially fine one on "The American Labor Movement" by Father Haas.
>
> "I wish you, and may God grant you, all the success in the world."
>
> "Sincerely yours in Christ,
>
> (Signed) JOHN C. CORT,
> Secretary."

Zimmerman Listed As A. C. T. U. Organizer

Now, the June issue of **The Catholic Worker** comes out with Ralph W. Zimmerman's name as an "organizer" of the A C T U. **Zimmerman, of course, never was an organizer and never intends to be an organizer.** Zimmerman simply could never see why his parish priests could patronize **The Catholic Worker** and purchase bulk subscriptions to spread its pussyfooting propaganda on the Spanish question and its compromising propaganda on Communism, **while they ignored the publication SOCIAL JUSTICE, approved by their own Bishop Gallagher.**

Zimmerman carried his ideas of Catholic Action into execution as he incorporated, with three others, the **Workers Council for Social Justice, Inc.,** a labor union incorporated under the laws of the State of Michigan and **predicated upon Christian principles, with no compromise with Communism.**

When the C. I. O. gets approval from Rome the secular press of America will carry that approval with an eight-column head.

The living annual wage is too well known a doctrine throughout America to be proclaimed as new by any publication.

There is no middle ground between Catholicity and Communism. Christ has told us that "he who is not with Me is against Me, and he who gathereth not scattereth."

Special Subscription Offer

In response to many inquiries it is explained that partial subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE will always be accepted. While the full yearly rate is $2, a six months' subscription will be accepted for $1, or a three months' trial subscription for 50 cents.

All who subscribe for SOCIAL JUSTICE now (the full year for $2), or any reader who will obtain a new subscriber, will receive free a copy of **FATHER COUGHLIN'S NEW BOOK "NOW,"** to be published next fall.

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EYES and EARS

(Continued from Page 4)

parasites on the presidential popularity, will solidify these erstwhile devotees of the President in the conviction that the glowing ideals of the New Deal were a mere cloak for the scheming ambition of a man.

Why, they will ask themselves, should a bid for the third term come from the New Deal itself? If the country should need President Roosevelt in 1940, let the people DRAFT him. Public opinion is still articulate, and its reaction to "court fixing" and pandering to revolutionary labor leaders can be read at the congressional elections in 1938.

* * *

Looking at the matter in an entirely different way, it may be argued that political strategists of the New Deal have used Governor Earle as an instrument to reassemble and weld together the broken New Deal party in Congress.

So many of the so-called Democratic legislators in Congress rode into office on the President's coat tails that a proposal to run him again might have the effect of convincing these opportunists that their coat-tail ride would be good for at least seven more years.

If the President's bid for a third term could be made to look promising enough such a strategem, it may be thought, might even enable him to get his "court packing" bill through the next session of Congress.

Supporting such an analysis of the motive for Earle's statement are two major developments:

(1) It has been believed for some time, by New Deal leaders, that many defections from the President, particularly in the House of Representatives, have been caused by the realization on the part of these members that the President could no longer help them at the polls.

(2) The President has decided recently to use EXTRAORDINARY MEANS to close the breaches in the ranks of congressional soldiers — notably the three-day festivities on Jefferson Island, where the President in person could cajole the restive ones.

* * *

Perhaps it will work both ways—on the Congress and on the public. Strange things are happening these days.

The President, however, has tremendous obstacles to overcome, all of them made by himself.

Besides the very bad blunder of attempting to tamper with the courts in defiance of the Constitution, the President will have to override three more years of destructive and warlike strikes which New Deal legislation, sanctioned by the Supreme Court, has been unable to arrest even temporarily.

For once, the President will have no one else to blame. He set employe against employer; his party accepted gifts and loans from John Lewis' labor army; he blessed with his silence the violence and lawlessness of the sit-down strike.

As wise old Abe Lincoln said:

"You can't do the right thing the wrong way."

Destiny may prove that both Washington and Lincoln were right, much to the embarrassment of Mr. Roosevelt's third term ambitions.

Fake Headline Asserts Rome Backs C. I. O.

(Continued from Page 1)

were tired and distrustful of the methods of the federation guided by the well known William Green, who had restored a system of ready "collaborationism" viz: demands presented and staging of visibly large strikes; which in fact were merely formal demands with the strikes oftentimes concluded by a surrender in face of the demands of employers. Vice president of the federation, John L. Lewis, grew weary of the movement and founded the Committee, a union organism more flexible, more uncompromising and with an operative framework no longer according to the old and ineffective principle of classification by crafts but rather according to the principle of the productive branch of every large industry; hence in accord with the European principle of the vertical union which unites all the workers of a certain industry regardless of their occupation within that industry. Up this street unionism advances with a powerful front presented to employers.

Big Strikes

"John Lewis, head of the C. I. O., setting to work without delay, has seen his strength increase tremendously since his severance from the old federation. The first hard battles were not unsuccessful and the clamorous advances from General Motors to Chrysler and now Ford have made all big industry sit up in astonishment. Tremendous 40-day strikes like those of the 100,000 workers in the Automobile industry have resulted in successes won by the unions which have been given recognition by the employer class, who not only have accepted the principle of workers representation but likewise their **demands.**

"Hence American unionism has a great future and the actual Lewis-Ford encounter will be a landmark. The unions have also gained another victory in the legislative field in accordance with the principles always upheld by Roosevelt; viz: **State** intervention in the labor struggle.

"It is to be noted that American unionism differs radically from labor-party trades unionism in its having no political character; politics being governed by other interests, local and regional. Nevertheless the help which the Lewis union organization gave towards Roosevelt's re-election prompts the thought that in the future the unions may exert a decisive political influence.

"This would be a new aspect, however indefinite it may be now, of the progressive strides which American unionism is making."

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Industry Now On Day-to-Day Basis

Broken Word Robs Owners Of Stability

By the Labor Editor

On Thursday, June 17, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a manufacturer whose product enters into practically every motor car in the country, stated:

"I think I can say that my factories will run without interruption for the rest of the day."

He then went on to explain that, whether men realized it or not, production in America is operating solely on a day-to-day basis. The management, arriving in the morning, wonders precisely how many strikes will be called throughout its factories in the course of a single day.

The General Motors Corporation, on February 11, 1937, signed an agreement with the United Automobile Workers, chief C. I. O. affiliate, under terms of which a six months strike truce was declared. The signed agreement stated:

"There shall be no strikes called or any other interruption to or interference with production by the union or its members."

120 Strikes Violate Truce

More than 120 strikes, or worker disputes causing production interruptions, have occurred in General Motors plants since that agreement was signed. The initial strike was in effect 42 days and made 135,000 men idle.

Following is a partial list of strikes called in General Motors plants **after the C. I. O. had promised that there would be no more:**

Feb. 19—St. Louis, Mo.—Chevrolet-Fisher Body plant closed after Chevrolet parts department employes struck, affecting 1,700 men.

Feb. 26—Janesville, Wis. — 2,700 employes of Fisher Body and Chevrolet thrown out of work by a dispute over a Fisher man wanting to boo non-union workers.

March 8—Flint, Mich.—Walkouts at four Chevrolet plants and Fisher Body No. 1 affected 13,000. Men returned to work next day.

March 31—Flint, Mich.—Two walkouts suspended operations in all units of Chevrolet, with 12,000 workers affected.

April 8 — Oshawa, Ont. — Strike at General Motors of Canada plant affected 3,700. Settled April 23.

May 5—St. Louis, Mo.—Sit-down of 3,700 men halted operations at Chevrolet and Fisher Body plants.

May 12—Flint, Mich.—Employes at Fisher Body plant No. 2 struck for one day.

May 13 — Cleveland, Ohio. — 7,000 Fisher Body employes staged a two-hour sit-down and then walked out.

May 13 — Saginaw, Mich. — Strike closed the Chevrolet gray iron foundry, 5,500 affected.

May 13 — Saginaw, Mich. — Stay-in strike threw 1,500 employes of Saginaw Malleable Iron division of General Motors out of work.

May 22—Saginaw, Mich.—Strike at Chevrolet parts plant.

June 4—Pontiac, Mich.—Threatened sit-down at Fisher Body plant caused its closing, throwing 3,300 out of work.

June 4—Pontiac, Mich.—Parts shortage caused by strikes stopped Pontiac Motor Company's assembly line and made 1,800 idle.

June 11 — Flint, Mich. — 13,000 men were idle, virtually all divisions of the Chevrolet Company being closed by parts shortages.

June 11—Pontiac, Mich.—7,000 were idle from labor disorders that closed the Fisher Body plant.

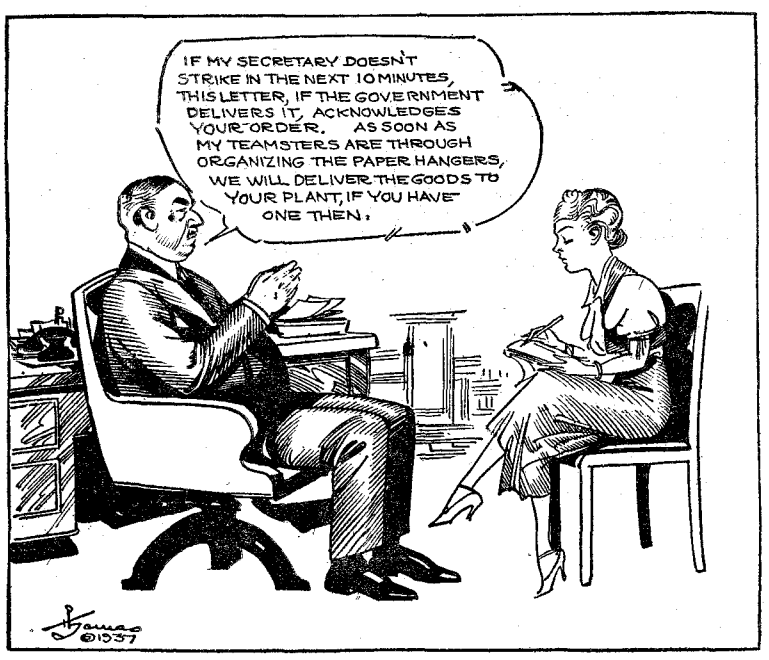
June 10—Saginaw, Mich.—Strike at the Chevrolet gray iron foundry threw 5,500 men out of work. Lack of foundry materials caused closing of the Chevrolet gear and axle plant at Detroit, affecting 8,000; Fisher Body plant at Cleveland, 6,000; Chevrolet units at Flint partly closed, 5,000, and Chevrolet small parts division at Bay City, Mich., 2,000.

June 9—Detroit, Mich.—Strike at the Ternstedt Manufacturing Company made 12,000 idle.

June 15—Muncie, Ind.—Chevrolet announced indefinite closing of factory because of lack of materials from steel industry; 1,400 affected.

June 15 — Buffalo, N. Y. — Strike at Fisher Body plant closed it and Chevrolet assembly plant, affecting 1,500. 700 strikers refused to abandon Fisher plant even after management said strike was settled.

June 16—Ionia, Mich.—Strikes elsewhere caused the closing of the Grand Rapids stamping division (at Ionia) because of material shortages. About 250 made idle.


IF MY SECRETARY DOESN'T STRIKE IN THE NEXT 10 MINUTES, THIS LETTER, IF THE GOVERNMENT DELIVERS IT, ACKNOWLEDGES YOUR ORDER. AS SOON AS MY TEAMSTERS ARE THROUGH ORGANIZING THE PAPER HANGERS, WE WILL DELIVER THE GOODS TO YOUR PLANT, IF YOU HAVE ONE THEN.
©1937

—Cartoonist Thomas in Detroit News

"A Business Letter—Modern Version"

C.I.O. Takes Over W.P.A. Education Work as Part Of Its Propaganda Plan

The C. I. O. has openly boasted that four departments of the United States government are aiding it. They are the Post Office, the Labor department, Interstate Commerce Commission and the National Labor Relations Board. Recent developments might encourage it to add a fifth to its list of aides—the W. P. A. administration by Harry Hopkins.

At Brighton, Mich., the Works Progress Administration is co-operating in an open campaign to educate union automobile workers with teachers imported from the Brookwood Labor College of Katonah, New York, notorious training school that has graduated some of our most active Communist agitators.

Merlin D. Bishop, educational director of the automobile workers union recently admitted that 800 workers attend the W. P. A. classes and that the teachers also work for the union. Moreover, Bishop's wife, who goes under the name of Dorothy Hubbard, is the director of the W. P. A. workers' educational project, so it's all in the family.

At the proposed summer school, located at Woodland lake, the automobile workers will be told of the capitalistic background of the motor industry as well as the necessity of the labor movement as a means to power. The courses are designed particularly for union officers and shop stewards. Fascism and Communism and the other "isms" will be taught according to Brookwood Labor College interpretations.

According to the union officials, two and a half cents out of every dollar that the U. A. W. receives in monthly dues from its 350,000 members goes to the educational fund. This is supplemented by a monthly outlay of $800 that the W. P. A. is spending on a workers' educational program. The U. A. W. organizes the workers and their wives into classes so they can receive government-paid training in public speaking, parliamentary tactics, and their history of trade unionism that begins with Karl Marx.

In the meantime, the union practically usurps the educational effort of the W. P. A. in this area due to the stragetic positions of the two Bishops—Mr. and Mrs. The taxpayer pays, as usual, and Mr. Hopkins closes his eyes while United States Government funds are diverted to spread communistic propaganda.

C. I. O. Contract Empty Promise

The C. I. O. contract, even when signed, has been regarded as "worse than nothing" by leaders in industry. Small wonder that business men hesitate to sign an agreement which the other side regards as "another scrap of paper."

Even more important are the continuous repetitions of strikes among the parts manufacturers in the motor industry. The power strike in the Saginaw Valley tied up the parts producers in Saginaw and Bay City as well as Flint. Immediately the vast properties of the Pontiac Motor Company shut down for lack of some essential part.

Even though a manufacturer may have signed up with labor under the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, he is today the victim of strikes over which he has no possible control, but which are as effective in curtailing his production as if they were in his own plant.

Annual Wage Industry's Hope

Nor will this condition cease to interrupt the flow of business and of commerce **until the manufacturers themselves insist on collective bargaining agreements with labor, covering not only their own plants, but the plants of their subsidiary suppliers as well.** If, for example, Chrysler were to favor the annual, living wage, not only to the workers at Chrysler proper, but also to insist that that an annual living wage be paid to the employes of its parts manufacturers, labor troubles on the part of Chrysler would cease immediately. Likewise with General Motors, with Ford, with steel and all the others.

The just solution of the present chaotic condition is predicated on an annual living wage, spread not only to the employes of a particular factory or industry, but to all subsidiaries and parts manufacturers who contribute the production of the product.

Labor Highlights

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The C. I. O., not being content to organize the mass production industries, is now undertaking to organize some 800,000 federal employes into an "industrial union." The union will be called the "United Federal Workers of America." John L. Lewis has appointed Jacob Baker, assistant adminstrator of the W. P. A., as president during organization. President Roosevelt sent Mr. Baker to Europe recently on a commission to study, analyze and report on consumer co-operatives. Lewis "pledged" that there would be "no strikes" of government employes. The C. I. O. also gave its promise of no strikes until August at General Motors and a partial list of illegal strikes since that date is printed in an adjoining column. The purpose of the new union ostensibly is to secure higher wages and better working conditions. But the real purpose of the organization is to **control all federal employes in case** of a general strike and dictatorship.

CLEVELAND, OHIO. — The independent steel strike covering seven states and affecting more than 100,000 men is still unsettled after more than 20 deaths and hundreds of injuries. The union officials as well as the officers of the independent steel companies have agreed to meet with the Steel Mediation Board. This board, appointed after the complete breakdown of the Wagner Labor Relations Board, is composed of Charles P. Taft, Lloyd Garrison, and Edward F. McGrady. The cost of the 29-day strike was conservatively estimated at $750,000 a day.

DETROIT, MICH. — The building strike, called at the end of May has cost Detroit contractors over a million dollars in the building of homes, Joseph P. Wolff, city building commissioner, recently stated.

CHICAGO, ILL. — The International Harvester Company recently announced that it had recognized a union not affiliated with the C. I. O. as sole collective bargaining agent for the Wisconsin Steel Works. The recognition of a union not under C. I. O. jurisdiction is considered a defeat for Lewis who has had 20,000 men idle for over a month in an attempt to obtain complete domination.

FOSTORIA, OHIO.—The Electric Auto Lite foundry closed recently following an election held by the National Labor Relations Board to determine who should be the sole bargaining agent. The United Auto Workers lost the election by a vote of 248 to 207. Notwithstanding the decision, they called a strike throwing out of work 600 men in other cities, who depend on the Ohio plant for castings. This is typical of the U. A. W. When they lose, they reject the ballot. This lack of fair play has turned the public against the U. A. W. and its irresponsible C. I. O. leadership.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, has announced a national wide strike in the country's silk manufacturing plants. He asserted that "nothing but a strike can remedy the situation." The employes in the Industrial Rayon Corporation plants at Cleveland, Ohio, and Covington, Va., have been on strike for several weeks. Between 60,000 and 75,000 employes will be affected.

DETROIT, MICH. — Dan Gladstone, owner of the Cope-Swift Foundry Company recently closed his plant because of the "unreasonable wage demands of the C. I. O. I am going to stay closed until the C. I. O. ceases to have a strangle-hold on industry." Gladstone had signed an agreement with the U. A. W. after letting the union audit his books—to see **how much he could pay.** Notwithstanding this generous act, the union broke its agreement by striking.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — John L. Lewis, czar of the C. I. O., publishes no financial reports. No one even dares to ask him what he does with the money. However, union officials high up in labor circles admit that he has a "strike fund" of around $5-million. Lewis receives $12,000 a year plus "expenses." His brother Dennis gets $8,000 a year and his daughter Catherine receives $4,000. Of course the strike fund will not be depleted very rapidly as long as the United States government takes care of all those not working due to the "agreement" between President Roosevelt and Mr Lewis.

Farmfare

FLINT, MICH. — General strikes called by the C. I. O. take their toll of the farmers as well as the city folk. During the recent general strike in which all electric power was shut down in this area the chicken hatcheries were compelled to endure an almost total loss. Hatcheries in the vicinity of Flint were deprived of electricity for the duration of the strike—**except one in which members of the U. A. W. had a financial interest.** A government hatchery suffered along with those of private farmers. One farmer with 5,000 eggs in his hatchery wrote up a complete loss for this year's crop of chicks.

Crop Insurance

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Representatives Usher L. Burdick and William Lemke recently appeared before the House subcommittee on crop insurance to demand a "real crop insurance bill and not a make-believe one."

They contend that this bill has been largely misrepresented to farmers. It is not to be put into effect until 1938 and it applies to wheat only. It makes provision for high-salaried officers and tax eaters. It contains several pages of criminal law and fines, but nothing about what the farmer is to receive or what premium he is to pay. (It will be plenty, if not too much, for his whistle.) That depends upon the Secretary of Agriculture.

Teacher Shortage

New York, N. Y.—According to Dr. C. H. Lane, director of vocational agriculture in the Department of Interior, there is a serious shortage of trained teachers of agriculture. The average salary paid to high school teachers of agriculture in the United States in 1933 and 1934 was $1,050. Teachers in cities received an average of $1,416, and in rural communities $750. Because of these salaries, and the government's demand for trained men, 28 per cent of high school agriculture teachers leave their work yearly.

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Milk, Produced at Loss, Yields Millions in Profits

$120-Million Farm Industry in Michigan Fails to Return Cost of Production

By the Farm Editor

There is no racket in America as downright dishonest and dishonorable as the milk racket. If a man goes into a gambling place he can figure the 5-5/19 percentage against him, even on an honest roulette wheel. He can even expect that the gambling den will not be satisfied with that mathematical percentage, but will "wire" the wheel for full control against the lucky customer.

Since 1920 the Michigan dairy farmer, for example, has been producing milk for the City of Detroit and 54 other Michigan cities at a loss.

He has never, since 1920, received cost of production for his investment in lands and buildings, implements and tools, his herd, his labor or the wages he has paid to farm labor.

The milk producer in Michigan is 18,000 strong. His land and buildings at the minimum are worth, on depression lows, over $86-millions. His herds are worth over $18-million. His dairy equipment is worth another $18-million.

Here is a $120-million farm industry producing the milk that is sold to the consumer at high cost and yet the return is ruinous. The producer literally works for nothing. He is in the hands of creditors. It is not because of a lack of demand for his product. It is not because the product is not actually sold. It is, rather, in the merchandising of milk that he has become the victim of a racket.

Association Takes $405,000 a Year

The Michigan farmer has formed his own association called the "Michigan Milk Producers Association." He pays 3 cents a 100 pounds to be represented in collective bargaining with the distributors through the medium of his Michigan Milk Producers Association.

Three cents per 100 pounds of milk seems a small amount, yet this little 3 cents per 100 weight for the dairy farmer of Michigan amounts to more than $405,000 per year, paid to an organization which purports to represent him in collective bargaining. In return for this $405,000 what does the milk producer receive? First of all he receives a guarantee that his milk bills will be paid.

This is merely credit insurance. Yet there is no more use of writing a credit insurance policy upon a Borden or upon a National Dairy than there is in writing insurance on the Treasury of the United States.

Outside a few small and perhaps financially weak companies consuming an inconsequential percentage of the total milk supply, credit insurance represents little but "sucker bait" to bring the farmers in to a so-called "co-operative" plan.

Michigan Below Nation's Average

The farmer member also receives a house organ, or a monthly news service, from his association. It is doubtful if its total publication cost, under sound management, could represent $5,000 out of the $405,000 received.

But what does the farmer receive as the principal service?

He is represented in collective bargaining with the milk distributors of Detroit through the agency of his so-called co-operative association. In other words, with the city consumer paying 13 cents a quart, the Michigan Milk Producers Association was formed to get the highest possible share of that 13 cents for the farmer who produces the milk.

In a recent issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE the Federal Trade Commission reported that the farmers of the nation receive 49 and a fraction per cent of the consumer's dollar spent on milk. The Michigan farmer, instead of receiving approximately 6½ cents a quart for his milk, actually receives 4½ cents.

Instead of receiving 50 per cent of the consumer's dollar, the Michigan farmer receives less than 35 per cent.

The result is that the Michigan farmer, instead of receiving some $22-million in 1936 for his milk, should have received nearly $30-million, if only the national averages ran in the state of Michigan.

The impoverished dairy farmer of Michigan has been sold down the river by the federal government, the state government and his own associations.

Huge Profit Goes To Big Monopolies

Consequently, we see the rise of the milk monopolies such as Borden and National Dairy Products.

There is included in the Congressional Record of July 24, 1935, page 11753, by Senator LaFollette, the salaries of the National Dairy Products' directors for the depression year 1934. This was the year that the farmers were being foreclosed and driven off their land at a greater rate than in any other year in the history of the country.

In this list are represented over $700,000 in salaries paid to directors of the National Dairy Company. The list follows:

Thomas H. McInnerney, President National Dairy Products	$108,700
L. A. Van Bomel, President Sheffield Farms, Inc.	60,800
J. L. Kraft, Vice President Kraft-Phoenix Cheese Corp	56,390
Wilbur S. Scott, President Breyer Ice Cream Co. and Vice President National Dairy Prod.	38,700
B. S. Halsey, Vice President Sheffield Farms, Inc.	29,030
Henry N. Brawner, Jr., President Chestnut Farms-Chevie Chase Dairy Co.	27,120
Vernon F. Haney, President General Ice Cream Corp. and Vice President National Dairy Prod.	26,930
Frederick J. Bridges, President Hydrox Corp. and Vice President National Dairy Prod.	26,580
E. J. Mather, President Southern Dairies Corp.	25,180
A. A. Stickler, Treasurer National Dairy Products	25,180
John H. Kraft, Vice President Kraft Phoenix Cheese Corp.	25,040
C. Wesley Ebling, President Detroit Creamery Co.	24,460
E. J. Finneran, Director of Sales and Advertising, National Dairy Products	22,620
N. J. Desert, Vice President Detroit Creamery Co.	21,160
Frank A. Wills, President Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Co.	20,225
George S. Jackson, President Western Maryland Dairy Corp.	18,850
F. J. Andre, President Felling-Belle-Vernon Co.	17,990
Horace H. Tuthill, Vice President Sheffield Farms, Inc.	16,640
H. Burton Wilkerson, President Nashville Pure Milk Co.	15,485
Henry N. Woolman, Secretary Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Co.	14,565
C. Henderson Supplee, President Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Co.	14,315
Joseph L. Jones, Treasurer and General Manager, Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Co.	13,920
William F. Luick, President Luick Ice Cream Co.	12,570
B. M. Lide, Jr., President St. Louis Dairy Co.	12,100
J. M. Harding, President Harding Cream Co.	12,020
P. P. Millers, Vice President and Treasurer, General Ice Cream Co.	11,350
Joseph Potts, Manager Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Co.	11,220
TOTAL	$709,140

These salaries represent the equivalent of the income the farmers received by producing over 15-million quarts of milk.

In the depression year, 1934, the net income or profit of the corporation was $10,678,895.39. In 1935 the profit was over $18-million.

In less than 15 years the National Dairy Products has grown from nothing to the point where its sales exceed $290-million in 1935.

—Cartoonist Ding in the New York Herald Tribune

"The Farm Problem Can Wait for Some Other Car"

Assurance of Production Costs Would Keep Farmer From Mercy of Gamblers

Playing the "futures" grain market is gambling. That is something which has never been questioned. The word "gambling" is a legal term, "an agreement between two parties, whereby the transfer of something of value from one to the other is made dependent on an uncertain event, in such a way that the gain of one party is balanced by the loss of another."

In addition to the element of risk or "uncertain event," there is a betting or wagering agreement between two or more persons for the transfer of money or property from one to the other, without legal consideration, depending on the outcome of risk.

The farmer does not "gamble" when he sows seed. A farmer cannot bet with himself, neither can he make a wagering agreement with Nature. He takes a chance of losing his crop by drouth or other unavoidable cause.

Law Defines Market Gambling

That those who play the futures market gamble has been the consistent ruling of the courts at all times. Under the title "Gambling Transaction" the law defines it:

"Transactions in grain or other commodities not contemplating actual deliveries, but purchases and sales adjusted by settlement of difference in prices, constitute gambling transactions."

Some courts have been inclined to make a distinction in favor of the hedger as against the speculator because the hedger gambles with a "pure motive." However, if the futures market were to be made up of hedgers only, there would be no futures market. The fish must have water in which to swim, and the hedger must have a speculator to bet with.

The futures market was not invented for the purpose of furnishing millers an opportunity to hedge, for millers use the futures market merely as a means of protecting themselves against **the risks which the futures market itself creates.**

Farmers' Protest Long Ineffective

The farmers have continually ever since the futures market was invented, been crying out against it and denouncing its unjurious effect on prices in the cash grain market.

Futures quotations are usually lower than quotations in the cash (merchandise) market. That is especially true at the season of the year when the farmers are trying to market their grain. Such a condition tends to pull cash quotations down. A rush of selling in the market has the psychological effect **of still further depressing the prices of the farmers' grain in the cash market.**

Farmers do not benefit by high prices that prevail for a day or two when the market prices are fluctuating. They last for less time than it would take to get the grain from the farm into the market.

However the prices generally rise, not when the farmers are marketing their grain, but **after the grain has been disposed of.**

Cost of Production Is Farmers' Right

The farmer is entitled, **at the lowest calculation, to prices for farm products sufficient to cover the cost of production.** No business man would be satisfied with less. Prices of farm products should be stabilized at a price level sufficiently high to enable the farmer to patronize the industries in the cities, at least to a degree sufficient to enable him to make necessary replacements on the farm plant. He can only do that when his income is high enough to cover his operating expenses. **The farmer's income has not been that high.**

Two bills now pending before the Congress, calculated to provide the farmer with a stable market and a price level figured to meet production costs, are the Massingale Bill (H. R. 1612) and the Eicher Bill (H. R. 2731).

Congress has not yet enacted any bill that definitely aims to give the farmer a stabilized market and prices high enough to enable him to be or to become solvent. Most farm legislation considered by Congress has been framed with an eye single to the preservation of the futures market system of unsteady, ticker-tape prices for farm products. Neither the Massingale bill nor the Eicher bill is being given the serious consideration of Congress.

Law Must Control Farm Imports

Any sound cost-of-production farm legislation should lay the government's strong arm of control and management upon all exports and imports of farm products, as provided in the Massingale bill and in the Eicher bill, **in order to prevent foreign prices from dictating to any extent, the prices on our domestic market.**

It would then merely remain to figure out the average annual production cost of raising and marketing the several farm crops in the several zones or districts that may be established, and make it unlawful to buy or to sell farm products, as they enter the market in interstate commerce, at any less price.

That the prices of certain farm products are now near the cost of production level is no matter for great jubilance. Take No. 1 hard wheat, for an example. It was quoted in the cash market recently as around $1.33 a bushel. Assuming that that price is not more than 10 or 15 cents less than the cost of production, it represents a loss of 10 cents or 15 cents a bushel **on every bushel that the farmer sells.** That is nothing for the farmer to gloat over.

But farmers do not have wheat to sell at this time of the year. It is more important to know at what price wheat is likely to sell in the cash market next September. No one can tell. All anyone knows now is that September wheat futures are now quoted at around $1.18 a bushel.

Farmers' Union Advocates Remedy

Whether cash wheat will sell in September at or around that figure no one can say. Assuming his production cost to be $1.50 a bushel for wheat, it makes a great deal of difference to the farmer whether he sells at $1 or $1.18 or at $1.33 or at $1.50 a bushel.

The National Farmers' Union has had the vision and the courage to advocate openly a program to bring about this security for the farmer.

An efficient administrator with the aid of a few accountants and statisticians, could establish a scientific agricultural marketing system on a basis of justice to the farmer. He could do similar job in the labor market for the city workers. He could dove-tail both together, and he could adjust both from time to time, to be in line in purchasing power with prices of the products of industry. This is not difficult of understanding, nor too difficult of performance by an intelligent administrator. It remains to be seen whether our democratic form of government is equal to the task. **It has never yet been tried.** If any objections are forthcoming, they will be from the gamblers whose profits will be endangered by an honest price system.

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The People Speak . . . .

Australia Fears War Pressure on U. S.

To the Editor:

The enclosed cartoon will carry its own message to you. It is just one item of an intensive campaign to convince the Australian people that England's coming war is being backed by the wisdom of the American democracy.

We Australians hesitate to think that the United States is being dragged into European war, like a tin can attached to the British Bulldog's tail.

But one remembers the propaganda machine at the command of the Imperial Lion even in America and is troubled for the future.

—Stan E. Keen.
Victoria, Australia

Editor's Note: The cartoon referred to by our correspondent from Australia is reproduced elsewhere on this page.

Quaker Reader Loyal Follower

To the Editor:

I have received and read every issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE. I have been in close contact with the political and economic situation since the time of Lincoln. All my life I have wished that someone, imbued with honesty and the lack of fear, would publish a paper that told the truth.

No page or column of SOCIAL JUSTICE has ever in one expression sidetracked, evaded or perverted the truth.

That you may know that no religious sectarianism has prejudiced my views, let me tell you that I am a Quaker. **I belong to a people that know no distinction of person except that of honesty and deceit.**

Here is a man that will help you if you let him do it. No man's foot has ever touched American soil that has done as much for the people as our beloved Father Coughlin. I am advising you that unless you wish your descendants and yourself, if you live long enough, to be sold into slavery, that you heed what he tells you.

Do not be satisfied because you take and read SOCIAL JUSTICE, but see that everybody you know may learn of and benefit from the only paper in the world that has published absolute truth.

—Edwin H. Moore, M.D.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Keeping Relief Record Straight

To the Editor:

On reading "Congressional Recordings" in this week's issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, I notice a statement by Hon. Glenn Griswold as taken from the Saturday Evening Post relative to relief, in which Mr. Hopkins makes the statement that the man on relief actually gets $660 per year.

To keep the record straight, all a man gets is $319.20 a year, or $26.60 per month, and that is for the last eight months or so only. Previous to that, it was $307.20 a year, or $25.60 per month, so that instead of the taxpayer paying $172.80 to have $660 distributed. **He is actually paying $625.20 to have $319.20 distributed.**

Who said the "New Deal" can't buy popularity?

—On Relief.
New York, N. Y.

Owes Education To Social Justice

To the Editor:

I think we should have a big advertising campaign in regards to our paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE, so as to get the public to read it for their own good.

Perhaps we could advertise, through the paper, or over the radio, having prominent men and women, as well as clergymen of all Christian faith, endorse it. It may also be possible to secure co-operation from some of our senators and congressmen.

I am very thankful to Father Coughlin and his paper for an education which I don't think I would receive in some of our colleges.

—Owen J. Smith.
Attleboro, Mass.

Suggests Tourists Aid Radio Fund

To the Editor:

The idea came to me that it would be very nice if each state or city that is making the pilgrimage to Royal Oak this summer would be able to make a gift of a purse of a sizeable amount to Father Coughlin.

This could be very easily accomplished if all persons making these trips would solicit donations from persons who will be unable to make the trip, but who are interested in Father Coughlin and the success of his 16 principles.

—Harold Ott.
Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED
WAAL, JOHN, I GUESS WE GOTTER DO SOMETHING ABOUT THESE GUYS
WANTED
YES, THEY'VE BEEN GETTING AWAY WITH IT LONG ENOUGH
STAN CROSS

—From Smith's Weekly, Melbourne, Australia.

"An Understanding on Outlaws"

LaFollette Sons Of Lesser Stature

To the Editor:

I am sure that old Bob LaFollette would have looked with disfavor upon the political stunts his sons are pulling, and I am sure he would be much disappointed and humiliated were he to see the clique his boys are working for.

The LaFollettes have pulled some pretty raw stunts. Their bag of tricks seems never to be exhausted!

Young Bob is so busy working for the Bolshevik Civil Liberties Union (the Civil Liberties Union surely is a joke on Wisconsin taxpayers) that he can't spend any time working for an honest money system.

Phil is so busy pushing the brains out of Wisconsin and putting his henchmen into office that he can't find time to live up to his oath—to defend the Constitution!

It is high time we folks of Wisconsin thoroughly investigated the LaFollettes. We can never get social justice as long as we have senators in Washington working for Moscow.

Citizens, awake! Fight for social justice! Fight **against** Moscow-dominated senators!

—M. Dworshak.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Wants Convention Of Social Justice

To the Editor:

Now that royalty is duly crowned, let us do a crowning in an American way. Crown the legion of men and women hitherto unknown, of whom Father Coughlin has written or would have written did space permit.

I refer to those who have appreciated God and country sufficiently to serve well over a period of years. Some have been decorated with the Laurel Wreath as humanitarian employers; others have earned high praise in elective offices.

I suggest an assemblage of these men to be held in Detroit, perhaps the final Shrine pilgrimage this fall, to give us (the benefactors of their efforts) a chance to gather in their honor and pay tribute to them in a fitting manner, and to prove to the world that great men are working to better conditions and to preserve the only sacred document which still exists in the world today, namely, the Constitution of the United States.

Social Justice can lay claim to greater numbers of these men than any other group since the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Such men are unpretentious — so much so that propagandists have passed them by—but the social justice clubs have not.

—Joe McAndrews.
Cleveland, Ohio.

Readers Give Views on Criticism of President

People Should Welcome Facts

To the Editor:

Relative to Mr. F. O. Furey's objection to criticism of President Roosevelt in SOCIAL JUSTICE, it would seem to me that everyone should welcome the opportunity of getting the truth about the political situations. They cannot hope to get it outside of SOCIAL JUSTICE. It would appear that even the idolatrous Rooseveltians are beginning to think things over and wondering what they really voted for on November 3rd last.

Our Minneapolis municipal election is proof of the change in sentiment being expressed. The Farmer-Labor mayorial candidate, Haycraft, who avowed that he was an ardent pro-Rooseveltian, lost by 18,000 to the man Leach, whom he had named "reactionary." This event should certainly wake up some of our Congressmen from Minnesota.

I think the recent issues of SOCIAL JUSTICE were the best ever and I have seen them arouse people into buying and reading the paper, who have not looked at it before.

If the people are on the march for better things for themselves by following Roosevelt, then the poor dears are most certainly marching in the wrong direction, and the sooner they know it the better for them. Of course Father Coughlin can stand silently by and watch them march off the end of the gang plank into chaos, blindfolded, to their heart's content, but that does not happen to be Father Coughlin's way of doing things. He believes in enlightening and warning the people for their own good—and he has shown them how they might get better things for themselves without engaging in violence and getting themselves into bloody roits. Unfortunately, they did not choose his way, and they are finding the way of their choice is not so sweet.

—H. V. Kohout.
St. Paul, Minn.

Cracks at New Deal Cut Paper Sale

To the Editor:

The assertion of V. S. Y. in last week's issue that "People pass up boys selling SOCIAL JUSTICE because too much space has been devoted to criticising President Roosevelt states unfortunately, what I myself have observed.

For some time I have been supplying copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE to the main library, a high school, a college and an academy here. Whenever I notice an intelligent letter in the daily newspapers on the Constitution or related subjects, I send the writer several copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE, sometimes with a note calling his attention to Section 8, Paragraph 5, of the Constitution. Knowing how rabidly Rooseveltian are many of the persons into whose hands the paper falls I am afraid the anti-New Deal front page deters them from completely exploring it. Without new readers there can be no converts; hence, for the present, I believe it might be expedient to follow V. S. Y.'s suggestion.

Incidentally, I never cease wondering at the plethora of ideas and features contained in the paper. Being a newspaperman I am familiar with the production of an ordinary newspaper, but I would like to know how a weekly of such thought content as SOCIAL JUSTICE, with book reviews, farm and financial analyses, foreign news interpretations, special articles as well as current news, and without wire service and "canned" news, is put out. Why not make the explanation of this subject of an article sometime?

—James P. Sullivan.
Louisville, Ky.

Counsel From Kentucky Loyalist

To the Editor:

I wish to express my endorsement of the letter of "V.S.Y." in your paper of June 14th in regard to criticism of the President. It seems to me that the New Deal can be criticised without imputing wrong motives to its supporters.

—A Friend of S. J.
Louisville, Ky.

Principles Before Sales!

To the Editor:

I have just finished reading an article on the readers' page of your paper to the effect that if you stop exposing the Roosevelt regime, more people will read SOCIAL JUSTICE. This is all very true, but if you do this you would be sacrificing all that the name, SOCIAL JUSTICE, implies, i. e., truth before sales or prestige.

I sell SOCIAL JUSTICE on the busiest street in Philadelphia, and I know from experience how disgusting it can be when so many people pass by without a word of praise but with plenty of denunciation. At the same time I wouldn't trade this experience for all the world, and I am sustained by the knowledge that I am greater than they because it was these same people who, when the crucial moment arrived, didn't have the courage of their convictions and I find room in my heart to pity them.

These great Americans preferred handouts from ward-heelers rather than the truth, so why should you carry favor with them by not exposing the maladministration?

So carry on with your paper as it is. Let the slogan of SOCIAL JUSTICE be "Condemnation when needed; praise when due."

—Edwin Campbell.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Clergy Must Face Money Question

To the Editor:

May I commend you for your most timely article on that ever-changing labor leader, Mathew Woll. While you did not know it, you have been of valuable assistance to me in confirming some remarks I made just recently, when I heard that he, along with Mr. Alfred E. Smith, was to address a meeting against Communism conducted by the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran and held at the New York Hippodrome.

While I was severely criticized at the time, your article has completely vindicated me in the eyes of those whose memory is rather short. Knowing the type of person this gentleman is, I was very much surprised to learn he was to speak at Dr. Curran's meeting and purposely refrained from attending it, not that that made much difference, for indeed I was not missed, but I believe there were many others who stayed away for the same reason.

I am afraid the Rev. Dr. Curren, who I know has worked hard, and who has received a tremendous support from members of the NUSJ in the establishment of an organization to combat Communism, has forgotten or overlooked the most important factor in his fight against this scourge of humanity—monetary reform. It is the right of Congress to coin and regulate the value of our money, which that fearless leader, Father Coughlin, has advocated for many years.

That is the only remedy for the elimination of this cancerous growth which, like an octopus, is daily entwining its tentacles around this nation, and the sooner the Rev. Dr. Curren and his associates realize this and openly support the fight to see that Congress exercises its right to issue our money and regulate its purchasing power, granted under Article I, section 8, paragraph 5 of the Constitution, the sooner will we be able to drive from within our borders Communism and all the other isms.

—Frank J. Williams, President of Council No. 1, Queens Society for Monetary Reform.
New York, N. Y.

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QUESTIONS FOR THIS WEEK

Picture No. 5

Picture No. 6

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. Opposition of Christian leaders.
2. The spread of Communism.
3. A dishonest money system.
4. Lack of social credit education.
5. A paternalistic governmental policy.
6. The rise of Fascism.

1. To obtain social justice for all Americans.
2. To strengthen trade or craft unionism.
3. To destroy capital.
4. To attain personal power through industrial labor organization.
5. To strengthen the New Deal.
6. To strengthen the Republican Party.

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE KA
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 5 For Question No. 5 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 6 For Question No. 6 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS .....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

EXTRA COUPON FOR FRIEND OR RELATION

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE KA
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 5 For Question No. 5 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 6 For Question No. 6 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS .....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

$8,500.00 in Cash Awards
Win $3,500.00, and Learn!

Suppose you were asked by a friend or neighbor one of the questions in the pictures on this page. How would you answer it? Would you say you were not "up" on the matter, or, would you give a straightforward, sensible answer?

$750 Added For Speed

There will be a Special Prize of $750.00 for the winner of the Grand Prize who enters the "KNOW AMERICA" Contest during the first 10 weeks of its life. That means that if you enter NOW and win the Grand Prize of $2,750.00, YOU WILL RECEIVE OUR CHECK FOR $3,500.00 BECAUSE YOU WERE PROMPT.

Remember — every person who enters this great Contest and perseveres to the end will receive, free of additional cost, a beautifully printed 105-page book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower, embodying 63 handsome illustrations.

MAKE THIS PROMPTNESS PRIZE YOURS BY ENTERING TODAY! IF YOU DO — YOU WILL WIN $3,500.00 IN CASH!

IT IS YOUR DUTY AS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN TO KNOW THE ANSWERS!

And HOW wonderful it is—while learning them—to have a chance to win $3,500.00, $1,250.00, $500.00, $200.00, $75.00, or one of 330 additional prizes!

That's your opportunity in our **"KNOW AMERICA" Contest**, first of its kind in American history.

Enter this great competition right now. On this page you will find the first six picture-questions. Notice how easy it is to select what seems to you to be the best or most appropriate answer to each question.

THERE'S FORTUNE — FUN — EDUCATION — IN THIS CONTEST.

And—$750.00 added to the Grand Prize, if you win.

That makes a total of $3,500.00 that CAN BE YOURS!

Grand Prize
$2,750.00

Second Prize $1,250.00
Third Prize $500.00
Fourth Prize $200.00
Fifth Prize $75.00
10 Prizes of $50.00 Each.
20 Prizes of $25.00 Each.
100 Prizes of $10.00 Each.
200 Prizes of $ 5.00 Each.

$750.00
Special Award For Promptness!

How To Become A Contestant

1. **Study the questions. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the Coupon below the picture and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).**
2. **If you wish, you may pay up in full, $2.50 NOW, and then send in your weekly Coupons without further remittance.**
3. **Each question will pertain to a live AMERICAN ISSUE discussed in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE. One of the list of suggested answers underneath each picture will be the best or most appropriate FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF FATHER COUGHLIN AND THIS WEEKLY ON NATIONAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES. It is your job, as a contestant, to try to select that particular answer.**
4. **In order to qualify for the prizes, a contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted, and also to obtain one NEW yearly subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE at the annual subscription price of $2.00 per year. This subscription may be sent in at any time during the 25 weeks duration of the Contest.**

READ RULES CAREFULLY AND ENTER TODAY!

Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. Freedom from the shackles of economic slavery.
2. A return to democracy in the United States.
3. More and better human comforts.
4. Abolition of capital as a necessary element in human affairs.
5. A labor dictatorship destroying all liberty.
6. Freedom of action under liberal laws.

1. It would grind labor still deeper into the economic mire.
2. It would reduce class warfare by establishing social justice.
3. It would establish a religious dictatorship.
4. It would bring about Fascism.
5. It would render trade unionism unnecessary.
6. It would render capital unnecessary in industry.

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE KA
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 1 For Question No. 1 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 2 For Question No. 2 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

GET A FRIEND TO ENTER THE CONTEST

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE KA
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 1 For Question No. 1 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 2 For Question No. 2 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

Picture No. 3

Picture No. 4

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. Communism believes in private ownership of property, and Fascism does not.
2. Fascism believes in private ownership of property, and Communism does not.
3. Communism believes in application of broad democratic principles and Fascism does not.
4. Fascism believes in application of broad democratic principles and Communism does not.
5. Communism believes in dictatorship by one man and Fascism does not.
6. Fascism aims at war while Communism strives for peace.

1. Action by leaders of Christian churches.
2. The Democratic Party.
3. Action by President Roosevelt.
4. The Wagner Act.
5. Payment to workers of a just, living, annual wage.
6. United action by the great middle class of America.

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE KA
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 3 For Question No. 3 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 4 For Question No. 4 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

AN EXTRA COUPON IS ADDED BELOW

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE KA
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 3 For Question No. 3 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 4 For Question No. 4 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

Rules of Contest

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE except employes of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. Two pictures each week for 25 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, June 21, 1937. Each picture contains a question dealing with a live economic or social problem affecting the United States during the current year.
3. A Grand Prize of $2,750.00 will be awarded to the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based upon the viewpoint of Father Coughlin as expressed in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE or in his public utterances. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly Coupon; and to obtain at some time during the Contest one NEW yearly subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE at $2.00 per year. The remittance of 10 cents in coin and the effort of obtaining the subscription is in payment for a handsomely illustrated 105-page book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower. Purchase of this book, which will be delivered after the close is a condition for entering the contest.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for Coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the Contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties additional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do NOT decorate Coupons. Neatness will NOT count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of Contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set, and one yearly subscription for each set submitted, will be entitled to one book for each set.

ADDRESS—

"CONTEST EDITOR"
SOCIAL JUSTICE
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ALDERMAN CLANCY

Confides That Money's So Tight That Golfers Are Using Quarter Balls

By Leon Francis

"Vel, Clency, has de strikes an' de summer slomp hit you yet?" queried Abe Cohen as Alderman Clancy began to devour a raw pepper at Abe's delicatessen.

"I was sthruck down yisterday, Cohen, an' only this mornin' was I thryin' in me mind's eye, as Shylock says, to visoolize the horrors that are ahid of us. Niver before did I belave that one o' the raysourceful Clancys would fall victim to pecuniary hardship, but that same has happened. If you'd a' told me six months ago the time'd come whin I'd be hard put to purchase three new tires for the cyar an' a new short-lenth radio, I'd a' said you were looney. Nivertheliss, that was me plight yisterday, an' it required all the will-power I could command to go ahid an' buy thim.

"Cohen, we niver rayalize the troubles an' agonies our fellowmen is forced to injoor till tribulation walks in an' plants itsilf in front of our own grand pianos. My heart bleeds with compassion at the sufferin' I see all about me, an' mesilf helpless to relave it. Take for instance the family of me aould frind, Mat O'Holloran up on the Boulevard. A fine upstandin' man who niver in all his life shtepped an inch out o' line till he deviloped a crush on Oofty Goofty Consolidated last month just before Johnny Lewis decided to close down the Oofty Goofty mines. This little love affair has made a complete wreck of a home where once peace an' harmony reigned soopreem.

" 'Twould make you cry, Cohen, to hear Mat relate his troubles today. Gertrude, the oldest daughter, couldn't go to Quebec this summer, an' she about to come out in the Fall. Ignatus, the oldest bye, was all sit to inther Yale in Siptimber, an' now it looks as though he might be forced to go to work. Anthony had to forego his coorse in archery, an' Sheilah, the young daughter, can't go on with her anasthetic dancin'. The missus hersilf has been rayjooced aven to tireless hagglin' over the price of such necessities as limons, sody an' maraschino cherries.

"Now, you might think, Cohen, this is a far-fitched an' isolated case o' human woe brought on by what Lawyer Callahan calls the epidemic of unrest, but you're wrong as usual. I can take you, or, rather, have you taken to the town an' counthry clubs surroundin' this great city an' there you'll see once proud an' boastful min so belabored by conditions that they're usin' twinty-five-cint gulf balls — min who once conducted great interprises now so unbalanced an' diminted by their rayverses that they're formin' fifty-cint syndicates on the links.

"Of coorse, Abe, I'm dhrawin' me examples from that sthratum of human sassiety that's takin' the brunt o' the giniral sufferin'. Matters are not so with the great masses o' the people. They're havin' the picnic o' their lives, only they don't know it. For the first time since the Big Depression they can enjy the privilege o' thumbin' their noses at the aristocracy an' wittnessin' the once proud an' haughty cringin' befure thim.

"Not so long ago, an' joorin' what is now tearfully rayferred to as the swing towards recovery, a lowly tinnant niver laid eyes on his landlord. Once a month he was visited by a pale sthriplin' from a rintal agency who could be deef, dumb, an' blind an' still collect the exorbitant rint on the shpot. Thim days are gone, Cohen, as witness the glorious experience of Aloysius McGoorty, me aould frind, who runs a little church goods sture up the sthreet. For six long years Aloysius shtood up under a lease that called for a hundred an' tin dollars a month for a hole in the wall. Now, you know, Cohen — or do you? — that a man has to sell plinty o' bades, prayer books an' sacrimentals to turn up that overhead, especially durin' a rasin' market whin there's mighty little prayin' bein' done.

"Well, sor, whin Johnny Lewis announced a sabbatical year for the whole counthry, Aloysius'es business shtarted to boom an' has been on the upgrade iver since. It seems that whin Giniral Mothors an' Washington boards of arbitration, whativer they are, sthruck out with the basses full, the people pinned their faith on the Almighty. Religion took on an edifyin' spurt an' dragged McGoorty up with it. He's the only man on the sthreet breakin' even. Now, Mac's landlord was a Unitarian an' didn't know what was in the wind, an' Aloysius knew he didn't. So he kept up a poor mouth an' got slack in the rint. Till one fine day the portly an' well-groomed landlord condiscinded to visit his wayward tinnant. He was all shmiles an' benignity with his 'Good mornin', Misther McGoorty. An' how is business with you this fine day?

" 'Don't be makin' rifenince to the dead in tones o' such levity', sez Aloysius, continuin' with grand indifference to polish off a statue o' John the Baptist.

" 'Oh, now, Mister McGoorty', sez the patrician, 'things aren't as bad as that. I see where call money is advancin' in New York'.

" 'Why don't you call some of it an' see what happens? sez McGoorty, givin 'a swish o' the rag at Saint Patrick.

" 'I fear you're not in a jovial frame o' mind this mornin', Misther McGoorty', purrs the landlord. 'Perhaps I shouldn't have bothered you. I was merely wondherin' if it would be at all possible for you to pay the rint'.

" 'Some sthrange an' apparently impossible ivints have occurred in this world', sez Aloysius, 'but the matter to which you rayfer is not one o' thim'.

" 'Surely you wouldn't force me to evict', sez the landed proprietor.

" 'Evict, go to the divvel, an' be damned to you', sez our hero, moppin' the face o' the Gyardian Angel.

"Thus non-plussed, the Bourbon retired from the scene o' conflict an' instid o' gittin' out the eviction papers, he cut McGoorty's rint in half an' spint eighty dollars fixin' up the wather-works.

"Such, my dear Cohen, are the blessin's o' the current slump on a large parcintage of our population. As Andy Mellon remarked in a speech to the Institchoot o' Foine Arts, a bear market hath its victories no liss than a bull one.

"As long as I can remimber money an' credit have been tight. Whin times are boomin' an' the market is soarin' skywards the banks sind all their spare cash to Wall Sthreet for to grab off tin an' twilve percint on call. An' whin times are bad with the clouds o' deprission hangin' like a canopy over the land they lock it up in the vaults an' forgit the combination for fear they might loan some of it in a moment o' wakeness.'

"Dat's a swell speech, Clancy", applauded Cohen, "but vat about de hunemployment seetuation? Ain't it serious?"

"Very serious, Cohen, in two ways. 'Tis serious from the viewpoint o' the plutocrats who'll have to dig down an kape the unemployed millions in food an' shelter this winther to privint the spread o' Communism. 'Tis also a matther o' grave concern to a large ilimint o' the unemployed who're shiverin' with fear that Madam Perkins'll smooth out ivrything an' work'll open up before the fishin' season an' the World's Series are over."

Tourist Throngs Visit Shrine on Every Week Day

The Shrine of the Little Flower in Royal Oak, Mich. has become the mecca for thousands of visitors every day of the week.

There is not a moment in which there is not some large group of friends viewing the beautiful church edifice. A few are present out of curiosity but the greatest number are there to worship God and implore His blessings and favors, under the patroness of one of His most beloved creatures—St. Therese of the Child Jesus.

On Sundays large groups at the 10 o'clock service are moved by the ceremonies of the Solemn High Mass sung by a vested double choir, The sermon is preached by Father Coughlin.

After the services Father Coughlin mingles with the visitors and welcomes everyone. Individuals have a longed for opportunity to discuss the troubles of their locality and receive his advice.

The earnestness of each group that has visited the Shrine has been edifying. Their reverent demeanor has been a source of inspiration even to the priests of the parish.

The afternoon organ recitals and cornerstone blessings hold an attraction for great crowds. Adults, too, are begnning to participate in the children's hour broadcast.

Let it be said here that, contrary to all other reports, the stones representing each state of the Union were donated by members of all religious faiths and nationalities. Their generosity has made it possible for each state to be represented in a special way in this national Shrine dedicated to St. Therese, the Little Flower.

Sundays at Shrine

July 18 — Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, and Cincinnati

July 25 — Chicago, Indiana, St. Louis, Kansas City

August 8—Cleveland and Toledo.

August 15 — Maryland, Virginia and Washington, D. C.

August 22 — Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin,

September 5 — National Day. (For all.)

Kentucky Day at--

Shrine of the Little Flower, Royal Oak, Mich.

July 18, 1937

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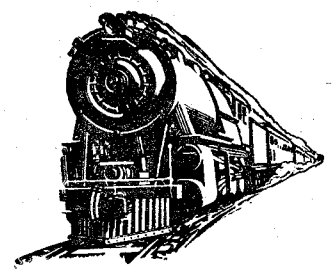

FATHER COUGHLIN'S

Pilgrimage

from PHILADELPHIA to the SHRINE OF THE LITTLE FLOWER Royal Oak, Michigan

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PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY and DELAWARE

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

5c Per Copy

Volume III No. 27 | Royal Oak, Michigan | July 5, 1937

Hand-Picked Farm Meeting Called to Back 'New Deal'

Behind the Washington News Front

WASHINGTON, D. C. —The news accounts reported that the six members of the National Bituminous Coal Commission, created by the Guffey-Vinsón coal act, were appointed by President Roosevelt and confirmed by the Senate. But it didn't happen that way.

The appointments were made by John L. Lewis, approved blindly by the president and then confirmed by the Senate.

A United States Senator, in an interview with SOCIAL JUSTICE, quoted Senator Guffey- co-author of the coal act, as telling him:

"Lewis personally selected the members who were to compose the board. He gave me the names and I presented them to the president. He approved them, but I know for a fact that he didn't have any knowledge about the men Lewis chose."

Constituent Writes

A typical letter setting forth the viewpoint of a man in the ranks of labor was recently received by Representative William Lemke of North Dakota. It was written by J. H. Seeforth, president and secretary of the Decatur, Ill., Chapter No. 22 of the Railroad Employe's National Pension Association.

After praising Mr. Lemke for his floor attack on the Roosevelt court plan, the labor official went on to say:

"The Constitution is the soul of America which provides for the separate and independent functions of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of our government. No faithful citizen should ever tolerate abridgement of either, or the use of usurped power, if we are to have a representative form of government.

"I am bitterly opposed to any branch of government delegating its power to any individual citizen, and especially to a citizen who is at the helm of a political party — where patronage comes first and government second."

FLASH

Here is a dodger published by W. P. A. workers throughout the nation. Under the above heading, their message reads:

"While the passage of the president's billion and a half W. P. A. appropriations bill cannot be considered a concession to the needs of the W. P. A. workers, nevertheless, it was a blow to the greedy 'pork barrel' sharks in the House of Representatives. The bill is now upon the turbulent waters of the Senate. The upper house moguls have never been known to lend a sympathetic ear to the demands and needs of the people, instead, they've always been known to trim their sails Wall Streetwards. THIS MUST STOP! The august gentlemen of the Senate must be made to realize that they are in Washington to represent the people of America and not a dozen overfed monopolists. They must be made to realize that the popular vote which swept the president into office last November 3, was expression of approval on the part of the people, of the president's policies and not a beauty contest.

"ACT NOW!

"Send letters, telegrams, resolutions to your Senators. Ask your butcher, grocer and shoemaker to do the same. Explain to them that in order for you to continue to patronize them, you must have a job, an income.

"If the Senate succeeds in trimming the president's bill which in itself is inadequate, you will have no job, no income.

"We have no intentions of going to the poorhouse! We want work which will provide us with the necessities to live like decent, upright Americans. We want a W. P. A. that will guarantee us enough of an income to feed our dependents.

"Will we get it?

"WE WILL IF we start our campaign immediately and thwart all attempts on the part of the Wall Street lackeys in the Senate to divert the president's appropriation into other channels. NO EARMARKING! NO PORK BARREL! ALL MONEY FOR W. P. A.

"A $3-BILLION W. P. A. APPROPRIATION FOR THE COMING FISCAL YEAR!

"ACT NOW!"

Two comments on this dodger are necessary. First SOCIAL JUSTICE agrees with the W.P.A. workers and all other laborers and farmers in America that they have a right to a living annual wage and a just share in the profits forthcoming from agriculture and industry.

Second, the WPAers who issued the above dodger are absolutely unreasonable and illogical in their method of getting a living annual wage. They are insisting that the president appropriate $3-billion from bankers, who haven't 3-billion cents, **instead of insisting that Congress issue the money tax free according to the Constitution.**

SOCIAL JUSTICE quarrels not with the objective which the WPAers have in mind but with their method. You can't dig a Panama Canal with a tooth pick. You can't obtain prosperity and living wages by bargaining with bankers to issue bogus money with the tax payers to restore it in real sweat-of-the-brow money.

As long as fictitious money is borrowed from bankers by the New Deal administration, SOCIAL JUSTICE will cry aloud against such iniquity because it is setting up an aristocracy of wealth in Wall Street by mortgaging the farms and homes and factories of America to the bondholders who own the debt.

When will the WPAers, the factory workers and the farmers of America wake up?

When will they realize the unsoundness of the New Deal spending policy?

When will they recognize the soundness of a constitutional spending policy?

Sioux Falls Parley Plans Are Carefully Kept Secret

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The New Deal administration is striking deftly at the heart of agriculture with devices almost as corrupt as those employed in its labor activities.

A shocking example of this was revealed to SOCIAL JUSTICE last week by E. H. Everson, president of the National Farmers' Union. Mr. Everson told the following story:

Not long ago field officers of the soil conservation administration were ordered by Washington to conduct a giant rally of farmers from Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and Wisconsin. The order was carried out and "selected" farmers from the six states attended the meeting, held at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

"Resolutions" Are Cited

A few days after it was over, Mr. Everson received a letter from Oscar Fosheim, chairman of the meeting, demanding that his "conduct be guided" by certain resolutions that had been adopted by the assembled farmers.

One of the resolutions urged the revival of the AAA. Another pledged support to President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace. A third "re-affirmed" support of the President's court pack proposals.

"After getting a demand like that from a meeting of farmers in the midwest," Everson related, "and coming from right in my own state, where I thought I knew something of the sentiment and feeling of the farmers, I decided it was my duty to investigate this matter. I did so.

Meeting Called On the Quiet

"Just about ten days ago I attended the regular local meeting of the Lincoln County Farmers' Union. This county is close to Souix Falls and I felt sure these farmers would know all about the meeting. To my surprise, only four or five had any knowledge of it. From one of these farmers I received a summary report of the meeting, how it was called and what transpired."

Everson quoted the following report made by the Dakota farmer:

"On the 19th of May one of our soil conservation committeemen came to my farm to see me in regard to the convention. In extending an invitation to me to attend, he explained that he and other committeemen were told by the county agent to go out in the country and pick up farmers in their districts, 'the kind of fellows that are all right,' and bring them to the meeting, and later to 'put in their bill.'"

The county agent was to be reimbursed by Washington for all expenses incurred, Everson's informant stated, adding that **"the meeting was to be held secretly in order to avoid any slip-up in carrying out the program."**

Farm Legislation Not Mentioned

"I went to Sioux Falls," the farmer continued, "and took part in the convention and I want to make this statement **—there was no discussion held on any kind of farm legislation. There was no new farm legislation offered.**

"The convention lasted about three hours, most of which time was taken up by Mr. M. W. Thatcher in a speech denouncing the 'nine old men' of the Supreme Court. His talk was of such nature as to leave the impression with the hand-picked audience that 'Congress could not be trusted,' that 'the Supreme Court could not be trusted,' and that 'there is in this United States of ours only two men who can be trusted, and these two men are President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace!'"

Summing up this report, together with information from others who attended the Sioux Falls meeting, Everson declared:

"It is plainly evident to me that the main purpose and objective of this meeting was to mobilize support for the newly - proposed so-called adjustment act of 1937, and also support for the court packing plan. The meeting was attended very largely by those who are on the New Deal payroll."

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